THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 273

ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

BUENOS AIRES MINGLES PARIS WITH NEW YORK

Gateway to Argentina Surprises Visitor to South American Republic

PUTS AVERAGE CITY IN NORTH TO SHAME

Broad Avenues, Splendid Buildings Prove Symbols of Young, Vigorous Nation

In view of a wide and growing interest in the progress and potentialities of South and Central America, an interest shared from statesmen to clubwomen, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR presents a series of 17 articles, appearing Thursdays, on "Latin America: Its Culture and Contrasts." This, the first article, is one of two on Argentina.

By CLARENCE H. HARING
Professor of Latin-American History and Economics, Harvard University

It is Buenos Aires which usually serves as the traveler's introduction to the Republic of Argentina. And to the visitor from older countries, who thinks of South America as still on civilization's frontier, it comes as a magnificent surprise.

With its broad, modern avenues, and splendid edifices, public and private, Buenos Aires may be described as a cross between Paris and New York, with a climate like that of Richmond, Va. Its buildings reflect the modern architecture of France and Italy, its boulevards in summer are crowded with outdoor cafés; there is an atmosphere of business enterprise and rapid improvement, a spirit of vital achievement and unlimited promise for the future, that we can only associate with the metropolis of a young and vigorous nation.

Other Interesting Cities

The city is not only large and handsome, it is well kept—immeasurably better groomed than most American cities—and punctuated with many beautiful open squares. Its systems of docks—all of them artificial basins, for, although the River Plate is 40 miles wide, it is extremely shallow and there is no natural harbor—is scarcely surpassed anywhere. And the streets along its water front, for spaciousness, cleanliness and order, put New York and Boston to shame. Yet the maritime traffic is tremendous. In 1927 more than 20,000,000 tons entered and left the port. And passenger communications with Europe are maintained by steamers that vie in size and luxuriousness with the fleets on the North Atlantic.

Buenos Aires, however, is not South America, nor is it even Argen-

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High-Speed Cars Popular at Great British Motor Fair

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The twenty-third annual British motor show has opened at Olympia, buyers from all over the world assembling to inspect the products of nearly 100 domestic and foreign manufacturers. Over 250,000 visitors are expected to see the exhibition before it closes on Oct. 26.

Prices have become almost stabilized, and manufacturers have concentrated their energies on providing the public with better values, consequently accessories and labor-saving devices—particularly the almost universal adoption of chromium plating for bright parts—are important features.

The multicylinder type of power unit has increased in popularity since last year and at least 10 entirely new straight eight models have been introduced. Four-speed gear boxes with silent and easy changing third speed are preferred to two-speed gear boxes.

Another notable feature is the large number of really fast cars, several claiming to exceed 90 miles per hour.

Coach builders have appealed especially to women owners by the attention to comfort and the display of color schemes. Fabric bodies retain their popularity with British manufacturers, although many European firms are returning to steel bodies.

Overseas buyers have flocked to this motorists' mecca in larger numbers than ever this year, as British makers have made a great effort to increase their overseas trade and compete with Americans in this market, which yearly increases in importance as home sales approach the saturation point.

BYRD PARTY PREPARES TO MAKE INLAND TRIP

NEW YORK (AP) — Commander Richard E. Byrd's base in the antarctic has sent a wireless dispatch to the New York Times, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and associated newspapers, stating that the supporting party of the expedition, composed of four men with three dog teams, may get away soon on a 200-mile trip inland, laying depots for the geological party which will get away a few days later.

Much of their load already has been taken several miles up the bay to the foot of the barrier. The first night's camp probably will be five or 10 miles further on beyond the top of the barrier edge.

Assistant Commissioner in Indian Affairs Office

J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD

INDIANS NEED HELP OF PUBLIC, FRIENDS ASSERT

Extended Fields of Work Emphasized in Talks at Lake Mohonk

By PAUL S. DELAND
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y.—An appeal for greater co-operation to solve the American Indian problem that ranges from Alaska to Cape Horn was voiced at the Lake Mohonk conference after the thirty-fifth session got under way.

While the broader appeal came from Mrs. W. C. Rowe, head of Mohonk Lodge, an Indian mission in Oklahoma, the specific call for public support in the United States came from Charles J. Rhoads, new commissioner of the Indian office, who delivered a message from Dr. Roy Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior; J. Henry Scattergood, new assistant commissioner, and Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A. retired. Mr. Rhoads said that he came more to learn than to talk, and read this statement from Dr. Wilbur:

"The endeavor of the Department of the Interior in the Indian question has been to set up a constructive program which would gradually lead, in the course of, say, 25 years, to the placing of the Indian and his property upon the normal basis of contributing citizenship.

"It is hoped that we will be able to work toward this ideal in the development of policies and plans. Necessarily we cannot go too fast or expect to achieve a uniform result. Conditions differ widely with different tribes of Indians and with different reservations. We must seek to obtain every possible contribution of value which the Indian can bring to our American civilization.

Opportunity for Education

"The principal immediate problem is to do substantial justice to the Indian children of today so that they may have adequate educational and health opportunities. A long period of parsimony has been damaging. Our first effort should be toward working out the practical daily problems so that justice can be given to the Indian. With this much on its way we should be able to model our plans so that the Indian will become a self-sustaining self-respecting independent American citizen.

"There has been a long tendency which is an obvious mistake, to look upon the Indian as a person apart, for whom the rules of progress and happiness are different from the same rules for the white man. The white man, wanting wholesome food, a comfortable place to live, opportunities for education and advancement, has a single way of getting them. He works for them. The Indian, having the same needs, often has failed to satisfy them because he has not learned the way to competition and happiness through work.

"By and large, the Indians are a poor people. Often they are distressingly poor. Their undernourished bodies invite disease. Many of

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Work Started on Basic Bench Mark, Monument to Aid Geodetic Survey

In Fort Hill Square Park, Boston, construction has been started on a basic bench mark. No, this is not a sign posted on benches by the park commission, far from it. A basic bench mark is a—is a; well, anyway—

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has just started work on one, according to an announcement by Lieut.-Commander R. F. Luce, who is head of the Boston office. And this is how it is described:

"This bench mark is a concrete block which will extend about two feet above the surface of the ground, and bears the following inscription: 'United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Basic Bench Mark.' In the top of the monument is a metal disk which also contains an inscription. After the monument has been installed and the concrete permanently settled, the bench mark will be connected by spirit levels with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tide station at Commonwealth Pier in South Boston, where continuous tide observations have been made by an automatic tide gauge since 1921. Then the elevation of the top of this disk as referred to mean sea level will be stamped in the metal.

"They are used mainly by engineers in connection with the execution of various engineering projects, and for the determination of possible coastal subsidence over long periods.

"While the new bench mark is to serve as a basic one, a number of other standard marks are distributed throughout Greater Boston, both for the purpose of bringing the established tidal planes of reference nearer to various engineering projects, and of preserving the tidal planes by many marks through safety of numbers. Other bench marks have been established by the Coast and Geodetic Survey throughout New England by means of lines of precise levels."

"Tidal Bench Marks, State of Massachusetts," a new publication just issued by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, contains descriptions and elevations of all tidal bench marks along the Massachusetts coasts. In addtiion to data relative to the various tidal planes of reference and other tidal information, of special interest are tables giving the highest and the lowest tides which have occurred at a number of coastal points of the State.

SIX GOVERNORS OF NEW ENGLAND TALK RAIL DEAL

Confer With Business Leaders in Boston on Reported Merger Plan

Consolidation of all of New England's railroads into a single system approaches reality, those in touch with the situation feel, with a conference being held today at the Algonquin Club, Boston, to which all six governors of the New England states were invited, and which was attended by heads of the lines and representatives of the New England Council.

The conference was unobtrusively called, and was held behind closed doors, for the delicate negotiations which must precede the consolidation would be seriously hampered by detailed publicity, executives said. Nevertheless, as imposing an array of governmental and transportation officials has seldom met in Boston, and it is felt that tangible results in the immediate campaign which began a few weeks ago with the indorsement of the consolidation by the Boston Chamber of Commerce are not far around the corner.

Sentiment for a consolidation has been strongly felt in many quarters for some time, because progressive business men were well aware of the advantages which would accrue. Recently, however, a more practical argument presented itself, for executives of the lines believed that they detected an attempt on the part of outside interests to dominate New England railroads.

Stock Shift Seen

Consolidations, it was well appreciated, are made by stock control and not by sentiment, and when it was found that the Pennsylvania Railroad had bought 73,025 shares of New Haven stock, that the New York Central had picked up a considerable block of Boston & Maine stock, and that 30,000 shares of Maine Central stock had changed hands, strong suspicions were felt that outside interests had begun to take consolidation seriously.

The purchases resulted from a desire of trunk lines to prepare for any emergency which might arise in the future, when they might be faced by the accomplished fact of an internal New England consolidation. Meanwhile L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, proposed that an Atlantic seaboard system should be formed, in which the New England roads should be pooled with other eastern lines.

These developments aroused considerable activity in powerful New England financial and transportation circles, and momentum was gained rapidly through the month of September, during which several governors' conferences were held.

Plan Finds Favor

Opinion in New England is almost universally against consolidation with outside lines, and for a regional grouping within the area, observers say, and all bodies of opinion, industrial, commercial, and even that of the great traveling public, have rallied behind the consolidation from within plan.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce, whose activities have not been so much concerned with the stock changes, has prepared a detailed publicity campaign on behalf of consolidation, which it is about to launch.

Meanwhile, activity in official circles has been going on apace, and while it is not known whether the time is ripe for an announcement from the governors' meeting which is held today, informed circles expect that tangible results will follow soon.

Consolidation of New England railroads has been vigorously favored by civic and industrial organizations for some time. In 1921 Prof. W. Z. Ripley brought out a report urging unification, and in 1923 special meetings were held by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Ford Hall, at which strong support for the plan was forthcoming. But that time the financial structure of some of the New England lines was not very satisfactory, and it was felt that a consolidation would distribute the burden inequitably. Today, however, the lines have been rehabilitated, and are thriving, and consolidation is said to be favored by all of the railroad executives themselves.

Ramsay MacDonald and His Daughter Ishbel at Niagara Falls

Wide World

Fortress of Liquor Ring Taken in Wide Raids by Dry Agents

Carefully Laid Campaign on Atlantic Coast Results in Arrest of 32—Gang Directed Operations From Wireless Station—Output Runs Into Millions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A strong detachment of federal prohibition agents, supported by deputy United States marshals and state police, have just swung into action along a 200-mile front against smugglers of illicit liquor. Thirty-five simultaneous raids were made throughout the Atlantic seaboard between Atlantic City and Bar Harbor, and what was charged to be a huge illicit liquor ring was smashed. Late reports said 32 persons had been arrested, among them two men who were said to have been the directing heads of the ring.

A private, unlicensed wireless station, located five miles from Highlands, N. J., and from which the ring directed the movements of its vessels at sea, and a veritable "fortress" on a hill-top, a mile away, were seized by the raiders.

This "fortress" had gun emplacements, an armory, telescopes mounted in a cupola observation tower, and underground vaults. Sawed-off shotguns, machine guns, tear gas and automatic pistols were among the munitions seized.

Alleged headquarters of the ring at 25 West Forty-third Street, in the heart of mid-town Manhattan, were raided by the government forces. According to federal authorities the ring was the chief smuggler of foreign liquors into territory along this coast and the federal offensive against it was a spectacular one.

Every Move Synchronized

Plans for this attack, authorities indicated, were in process of formation for the last six months, and when the final word to move was given, every detail of the operation was synchronized, the movements of each man were directed by the second hand of his watch and the activities of each group of raiders fitted smoothly into the doings of every other group.

At the appointed hour a federal operative stepped quietly into the cottage which housed the ring's unlicensed wireless station, placed the wireless operator under arrest and slipped into his place before the sputtering key. While he directed a big liquor boat belonging to the syndicate into a carefully planned rendezvous with a coast guard destroyer, waiting off Montauk Point, a large body of federal agents climbed the hill-top a mile away and seized the "fortress."

While this was being done, other federal operatives and their aids, the state police and the coast guard forces, took steps to capture the small fleet of speedboats and motor-trucks operated by the alleged ring. During more than a dozen other raids in New Jersey liquor warehouses, landing stages, sales offices and so-called cutting plants fell, one after another, into the hands of the raiders. One man was quietly taken from an Atlantic City hotel. Simultaneously, raiding contingents in New York City and on Long Island began a series of assigned operations that kept them occupied far into the night.

Plans Laid Last Spring

Plans for the actual consummation of this clock-like operation began early last spring when a federal radio inspector intercepted a strange code message. The code proved baffling, nor could its origin be traced.

Then followed weeks of effort to decode the mysterious cipher, and when, finally, it was found, a careful check was kept upon the syndicate's messages. Not a message was sent but was recorded by government operators; not a pint of liquor was landed, it was said, but what knowledge of it was laid before prohibition officials. All the operations of the six ocean-going ships owned by the ring were carefully followed.

Even the banks where the syndicate deposited its money were known and subpoenas upon them prepared. Hardly a detail of the operations of a complicated organization, which turned out each week, it was said, illegal liquor valued at $1,000,000 at retail prices, but what was known to the government.

Only when a federal wireless operator had learned the secret code so well that he could slip into the unlicensed operator's seat without a break in the message being transmitted and when all other details were thoroughly mastered was the raid ordered. And so complete was its success, prohibition authorities declared, that where ordinarily weeks would have been required to "clean up" evidence, the entire raid was almost completed in less than a single day.

The Farmers Are Getting Into the Movies

But they aren't rushing to Hollywood to do it. On the contrary they are bringing Hollywood to the farms—as you will observe

Tomorrow

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces the appointment of Mr. Roland R. Harrison as Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society to succeed Mr. Charles E. Heitman, who was recently appointed a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors, and the appointment of Mr. Frank L. Perrin as Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Harrison, before coming to The Christian Science Monitor in 1922, was for nineteen years in newspaper work in New York City. He is a graduate of Cornell University. Among the newspaper positions he filled were those of Day City Editor and Night City Editor of the New York Herald. He also was associated with the Brooklyn Standard Union and the New York Times. His first work with the Monitor was as News Editor. Later he was appointed Executive Editor, which position he has held until the present. He was made a member of The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board at the time of its establishment in 1927. Mr. Harrison has been a student of Christian Science for many years.

Mr. Perrin, before entering the profession of journalism, was engaged in the practice of law, specializing in real estate law, and was attorney for Wisconsin railroads. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. He has served as editor of the Chippewa Falls (Wis.) Herald and of the Reno (Nev.) Gazette, and has also been connected with the Globe-Democrat, Times, and Star of St. Louis. He came to The Christian Science Monitor in 1916, serving as editorial writer, later as Chief Editorial Writer. Upon the organization of the Monitor Editorial Board Mr. Perrin was named as one of its four members. He has been for many years a student of Christian Science. He served as a reader in First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reno, Nev., and as a member of the Board of Trustees of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis.

Both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Perrin will continue as members of The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

Busy Wall Street Misses Drama Played by Notables on 'Labor of Love'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The deep cleft in the cordillera of Manhattan, which is called Wall Street, sees strange things happen and the webs of many stories spun. It is a street in which the fabulous tale of the world's financial center is told, and yet one may glimpse through the river of people that daily flows there such things as the bright fruit of a peddler's cart selling two pears for a nickel, or three perchance. It is a street whose great and little happenings are accepted rather than stared at in the impersonal rush of those who throng its length.

Had this not been so, a trio so celebrated as Calvin Coolidge, Julius Rosenwald and Alfred E. Smith could not have chosen it as a noontime promenade to a private dining rendezvous these last eight weeks and have their somewhat anomalous companionship go almost unobserved.

A few financiers at the Bankers' Club did observe with growing wonder this association of the one-time Republican President from Vermont, the 1928 Democratic nominee for President and the internationally known Jewish philanthropist and Chicago merchant. What could be back of it all?

The reason has just been disclosed and like most things of exceeding mystery, it has proved to be the simplest of all reasons, "a labor of love for us three," in the words of Mr. Smith.

They have been collaborating with the Bankers' Trust Company in the administration of a fund of about $8,000,000 left by Conrad Hubert, the late president of the Yale Electric Corporation and pioneer manufacturer of electric flashlights. Mr. Hubert's will disposed of a large fortune and provided that, when certain specific bequests had been paid, three-fourths of the residue should be placed in a fund to be used for educational, religious and charitable institutions.

It asked that the distribution of the fund be directed for the benefit of humanity by three representative men of prominence who would be a Protestant, a Jew and a Roman Catholic. Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Rosenwald and Mr. Smith were chosen and accepted, although none of them had more than the barest personal acquaintance with Mr. Hubert.

Thus these men, over whom press cameras click avidly, to whom the press of the Nation is attentive and whom crowds attend, have come in and gone out again upon that narrow old lane up which the spire of Trinity may be seen like a gentle brown shadow that would belie sky-reaching edifices, and the crowd has not turned to look after them.

DIPLOMAT SHIFTED

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House announces that Charles C. Hart of Oregon, Minister to Albania, has been appointed Minister to Persia.

WELCOME GIVEN TO LABOR CHIEF BY CANADIANS

Ramsay MacDonald Reaches Ottawa—Is Guest of Governor-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—"A nation that brings no high moral issue into the world is dead."

"That sturdy independence of character which realizes that material manifestations of success or failure are as nothing compared with the human qualities. On this the British Empire has been founded."

"Our common prayer, our common aspiration, is that the world will feel the warmth and illumination of our efforts and battle forward toward higher and ever higher aims and moral issues."

With these and similar inspiring phrases, Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, stirred nearly 1800 members of the Men's Canadian Club of Toronto on Oct. 16 to the highest enthusiasm. His remarks dilated on the common heritage of Great Britain and the Dominions and the indissoluble ties that bind their present and future prosperity.

In conclusion he said: "I want to see those units that keep us together spun of fine and durable matter, so that when all material things have passed away our children's children may look back to this day with gratitude in their hearts for the heritage we have left them, and into the future with enmity to no nation, but with great pride and reverence for their own."

Howard G. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, thanked Mr. MacDonald, assuring him that he had the support of all Canadian people who "first, last, and all the time were interested in spreading peace and good will throughout the world."

In conferring the honorary degree of LLD on Mr. MacDonald at Convocation Hall, Toronto University, Sir Robert Falconer, president of the university, said that "already he has used his position with the greatest originality. Acting on the sure judgment that springs from human sympathy he has taken his place as a herald of peace. He believes that there is nothing more important than promoting good will among the English-speaking people of the world."

Upon his arrival in Ottawa early this morning, Mr. MacDonald was welcomed at the station by the Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. MacKenzie King, and most of the members of his Cabinet, William Phillips, American Ambassador, and Sir William Clark, British High Commissioner, and escorted through lines of scarlet-coated "Mounties" to waiting motor cars. The whole party are guests of the Governor-General at Rideau Hall. Mr. MacDonald will spend a few quiet hours with Mr. King at his country home in the Gatineau hills.

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—From Ottawa the Prime Minister will go to Montreal, but Sir William Clark, British High Commissioner, has wired city officials there that Mr. MacDonald is "compelled at the end of his extended tour to restrict public engagements to the narrowest limit," and will be unable to attend an official reception arranged for his arrival Monday. Montreal city officials, however, will greet Mr. MacDonald at the railroad station.

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G. O. P. SENATOR TELLS OF PAYING TARIFF EXPERT

Bingham Testifies to Hiring Manufacturers' Agent as His Own Secretary

AGREES WITH BOARD ACTION WAS UNWISE

Lobby Inquiry Learns Man Sat In at Secret Rate-Making Sessions of Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The propriety of "borrowing" a $10,000-a-year official from the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association to advise him in his work as a member of the Senate Tariff Writing Committee was debated by Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, with members of the Senate Tariff Lobbying Investigation Committee, when he appeared before them in regard to the matter.

Mr. Bingham acknowledged to the committee that obtaining the services of C. L. Eyanson, assistant to the president of the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, was "an error on my part"; that when fellow Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee had learned of Mr. Eyanson's connections they had objected to his presence as Mr. Bingham's secretary at the secret sessions of the committee where rates were voted on; and that he knew when he had Mr. Eyanson put on the government pay roll as his secretary, that the latter was drawing pay from the manufacturers.

Sees No Wrong in His Action

All this and other details were drawn from Mr. Bingham by the committee, but while agreeing that he had acted unwisely in the matter, the Connecticut Senator insisted that he saw no difference between his securing the services of Mr. Eyanson, an official of the manufacturers' association, as tariff adviser than Democratic senators obtaining the services of experts of the United States Tariff Commission to assist them.

The committee took a caustically expressed opposite view and although Mr. Bingham had come before them as a volunteer witness to "explain" the Eyanson transaction before the committee put the latter on the witness stand and had anticipated being before them only long enough to "make a brief" statement, he was subjected to a very searching cross examination.

There were frequent clashes between Mr. Bingham and members of the committee, who insisted that he was endeavoring to evade answering directly the questions put to him. Mr. Bingham, when he found that he was to be minutely examined, made frequent objections to questions put to him, and toward the close of the questioning criticized the attitude of his questioners.

They in turn lectured him on his methods, Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, on one occasion remarking, "The trouble is, Senator Bingham, you talk too much."

Got Expenses and $1000 Gift

When Mr. Eyanson took the witness chair for a brief preliminary examination, following the lengthy discourse between Mr. Bingham and the committee, he disclosed that when he returned from a vacation this fall, following his work for Mr. Bingham, he found an envelope with a $1000 personal check from the latter. There was no communication with the check, Mr. Eyanson said.

This information and the fact that his hotel expenses of $1400 while working in Washington for Mr. Bingham had been paid by the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association was at no time mentioned by the Connecticut Senator in his two-hour appearance before the committee.

Mr. Eyanson said that he had not as yet cashed Mr. Bingham's check, as he intended returning it to him. He received the check early in September, he declared.

The Eyanson episode was first called to public attention by a press story shortly after the Senate took up consideration of the tariff bill. Democratic leaders raised the issue on the Senate floor and the matter was discussed there. On that occasion Mr. Bingham taking the floor in his defense admitted that he had used the services of Mr. Eyanson throughout the tariff hearings and that he had brought him into the secret rate-making sessions of the Finance Committee, until objections to his doing so had been voiced by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, its chairman.

Did Not Retain Government Pay

But not until his voluntary appearance before the investigating committee did Mr. Bingham make known that at the same time Mr. Eyanson was working for him on the Government pay roll as his secretary, he was receiving pay from the Connecticut Manufacturers Association. Mr. Bingham contended that he saw no impropriety in this as Mr. Eyanson did not keep the money he received from the Government, but turned it over to Mr. Bingham's permanent secretary, who had "kindly stepped down" at his suggestion so that Mr. Eyanson could go on the rolls.

Mr. Eyanson, in his turn on the witness stand, declared that he had never discussed the matter of turning his government pay over to Mr. Bingham's regular secretary but had done so on his own volition.

"Surely you cannot approve the falsification of the pay record," Arthur R. Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana, the only adherent of the tariff bill on the committee, demanded. "Mr. Eyanson signed the pay roll and drew government pay while he was an employee of the Connecti-

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GERMANS START REFERENDUM TO BAR YOUNG PLAN

Nationalist Plebiscite Needs 4,100,000 Votes for Bill in Reichstag

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The procedure of the people's referendum against the Young plan and war-guilt charge has begun. Within the next fortnight an attempt will be made to get one-tenth of the German voters (4,100,000) to enter their names on the lists as a sign that they want the Reichstag to pass a bill against the Young plan and war-guilt charge.

If the Reichstag rejects the bill, as it is expected to do, then this bill must be submitted to a vote of the people. More than 20,000,000 voters must vote in favor of the bill in order that it may come into force against the will of Parliament.

The bill was drafted by Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, leader of the German National Party. Its official supporters are the German National Party—though the more moderate Wing is not at all pleased with it, it is said—"The Steel Helmet," a nationalistic semimilitary organization, and the German Fascisti, who are on the extreme Right Wing of the Nationalists. The bill is opposed by the industrial German People's Party, once led by the late Dr. Gustav Stresemann, by the Roman Catholics, the Democratic Party and by the Social Democratic Party. Also the Communists are against it but from other reasons.

But one cannot estimate the number of votes the bill may receive wholly on this basis. At the last presidential elections countless people, who never took any interest in politics suddenly voted and mostly in favor of President von Hindenburg.

Reparations Blamed for Crisis

Dr. Hugenberg and his followers are making reparations responsible for all present distress, such as unemployment, housing shortage and farmers' difficulties, and they declare that conditions under the Young plan will become much worse. It is only natural that countless people who are now suffering economic and social hardships will support any movement of which they are told it will lighten their burden.

Dr. Hugenberg declares that Germany is forced by the creditor nations to pay reparations because, as the latter declare, it caused the war. If the Government would openly reject this charge, the basis of reparations would be shattered, he says.

His bill declares the Government must not sign any new treaty based on the "war guilt lie." Cabinet ministers who act contrarywise must be tried for committing high treason, according to the bill. President von Hindenburg, whose signature is also necessary to put international treaties into force, however, is exempted.

Fruits of Moderation Shown

The Government and all opponents of Dr. Hugenberg's policy believe Germany can recover from the war only by fulfillment of its obligations. They point to the fruits of this policy, consisting of the early evacuation of the Rhinelands, withdrawal of foreign economic control and lowering of the reparation annuities. Dr. Hugenberg replies that even the lowered annuities are too high, and that reduction of the occupation by five years is not worth two generations of heavy payments. His opponents reply that nobody firmly believes that the Young plan will continue in its present form until its end, and they point out how necessary the rapid improvement in the Franco-German relations are for the peace of the world. They ask Dr. Hugenberg whether he realizes that rejection of the Young plan means continuation of the much heavier Dawes plan.

Dr. Hugenberg replies that continuation of the Dawes plan would rapidly lead to an economic crisis in Germany, which would very soon induce the allied governments to step in and revise the reparation payments. This is the dangerous point in Dr. Hugenberg's whole scheme, his opponents declare, for such a crisis would first wreck Germany and cause untold suffering.

Labor Would Limit Power of Courts

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention prepared to record their views on the use of court injunctions in labor disputes, elect officers, name a meeting place for next year, and suspend 1929 proceedings.

Matthew Woll, chairman of the resolutions committee, brought forward the injunction measures, which were calculated to incite much debate with their presentation of a new federation-drawn bill, to be urged upon Congress, limiting the power of the courts to intervene in industrial struggles.

The federation policy on immigration, shaped in late session on Oct. 16, brought some clashes over the border-crossing privileges now held by Canadians employed daily in the United States. The Detroit delegates sought definite restrictions against this procedure, but the convention accepted the committee's proposals to advocate further restrictions.

Likewise, without dissent, the convention adopted resolutions asking Congress to enact the Box bill, placing a quota on Mexican immigration; recorded its favor of restriction of immigration from the eastern hemisphere to the United States to one-half the present allowance, and asked for the quota law to apply to immigration from "all countries south of the Rio Grande."

The elections are expected to result in the renaming of William Green to the post of president of the federation, and the re-election of Frank Morrison, secretary, and the entire official staff. A campaign for holding the 1930 convention in Boston was well under way among delegates before the last day.

G. O. P. SENATOR TELLS OF PAYING TARIFF EXPERT

(Continued from Page 1)

cut Manufacturers' Association and then turned the government money over to you."

"I don't like the word falsification," Mr. Bingham objected. "In ordinary cases there is no interest in what an employee does with the money after he receives it."

Mr. Bingham insisted that neither Mr. Eyanson nor the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association were lobbyists, although he admitted that they were in attendance on the tariff hearings. He lauded the efficiency and "loyalty" of Mr. Eyanson.

"He was serving two masters," Mr. Walsh commented.

"He served the people of the State of Connecticut, to the best of his ability," Mr. Bingham corrected.

Takes Blame, If Wrong

"While at the same time drawing a salary from the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association and in your employ as a government clerk," Mr. Walsh continued.

"Certainly, I never made a secret of the fact," was the answer. "If there was anything wrong in that transaction the fault is entirely mine."

"Do you approve of that sort of practice?" Mr. Walsh asked.

When Mr. Bingham hesitated, and undertook to make an indirect reply, a direct yes or no answer was insisted upon.

"It is not as easy as that," he objected. "Of course, I don't approve the practice for anyone else employing an official of a manufacturers' association. I admit it was a mistake."

Mr. Walsh read into the record statistics showing that of the 52 leading Connecticut industries, 44 had secured increases in the Senate tariff bill, which would mean an increase of $76,000,000 to the country in tariff charges.

"What part of that $76,000,000 increase do you assign to the efforts of Mr. Eyanson?" Mr. Walsh asked.

"That is very difficult to answer," Mr. Bingham said. "I did not get all my information from him. I got it from other sources and you must remember that I was only one member on the committee and have only one vote."

"Well, anyway, judging from the results, he well earned his salary," Mr. Walsh observed.

"He was a good teacher," Mr. Bingham replied. "And I am extremely grateful to him."

'Time to Do a Little Sifting'

BRITAIN ASKS EGYPT TO SPEAK IN UNITED VOICE

Unconcerned With Complexion of Government in Power, Says Commissioner

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—The High Commissioner, Sir Percy Loraine, has taken the unusual step of giving a press interview to the editor of the Egyptian Gazette, which is designed to show the liberal attitude of the British Government toward Egypt. Sir Percy declared that Britain had long been not merely willing that Egypt should accept and discharge the responsibility of managing its own affairs, but actually desirous that it should do so. The only change in the British attitude was that the present Government, in formulating its proposals, had gone further in the direction of meeting Egyptian aspirations than its predecessors and indeed had carried to the limit concessions which it felt able to recommend to the British Parliament for acceptance.

Sir Percy said that the only treaty possessing real value to Britain offering prospects of finality and durability was one concluded with a free Egypt and by the free, ungrudging consent of the Egyptian people.

The British Government was not concerned with the internal complexion of an Egyptian Government with which a treaty might be signed. All Britain wished to know was that the Egyptian Nation was behind its Government in indorsing the signature to the treaty. The signing of a parchment and ratification of an international instrument, he said, were important events, but when nations deal with each other through governments which they themselves have chosen, even these events were not enough.

The will to apply a treaty must exist alongside of the will to sign it, and that will could only fructify in a spirit of mutual regard and mutual confidence with a common understanding of the common aims which the treaty consecrates.

"Even in my brief contact with leaders of Egyptian thought," Sir Percy concluded, "I have been struck by the accurate appreciation they have of the problems which Britain and Egypt have to solve and of the advantages both may derive from the closest friendship, and this encourages me to believe that those leaders will guide wisely the people whose destinies they represent."

MARYLAND MOTORISTS MUST KEEP TO RIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Endeavoring to enforce the new law requiring motorists to keep to the extreme right when traveling on highways designated as boulevards, Maryland state police have arrested 100 persons in the last five days. Most of the arrests were made on the widened section of the Washington Boulevard, where the road is divided into two lanes each way. Motorists are asked to keep to the right hand lane except when passing.

The old law, compelling drivers to keep to the right of the center of the road is supplanted by the new act, passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Radio Independents Object to Merger

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Department of Justice has been requested to investigate the General Motors-Radio Corporation project just announced. Unless the department acts representatives of the independents say that they will ask action by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which is already investigating radio.

Oswald F. Schuette, executive secretary of the Radio Protective Association, sent a message to Attorney-General Mitchell, which follows in part:

"In name of independent radio industry, the Radio Protective Association respectfully requests the Department of Justice to investigate General Motors-Radio Corporation merger just announced. This alliance of General Motors with Radio Corporation, General Electric and Westinghouse interests, emphasized by interlocking directorate, violates the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. It adds to $5,000,000,000 radio trust more than $1,000,000,000 of resources of DuPont General Motors interests. When alliance of General Motors with United States Steel Corporation was announced a year ago, Congress demanded investigation and that merger was dropped. Present combination is far more flagrant violation of anti-trust laws."

SYNOD URGES ALCORN FOR DRY FORCE CHIEF

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn. (AP)—A resolution urging President Hoover to appoint state's attorney Hugh M. Alcorn an assistant United States Attorney-General in charge of prohibition enforcement, was adopted by the Synod of New York of the United Presbyterian Church of North America in the closing session of the seventy-second annual convention.

Another resolution urged federal supervision of motion pictures with higher world standards applied at the source of production.

BRISTOL REJECTS PLAN TO PURCHASE BUSES

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Bristol City Council, by a vote of 51 to 31, has decided against the proposed purchase of tramways and omnibuses for £1,000,000. Labor members solidly favored the purchase, but were outvoted after a lively session.

Results of R-101 Airship Flight Show Trip to Egypt Not Feasible

Vessel Was, However, First to Burn Cheap Fuel Oil—Next Test Is to Include Bursts of Full Speed

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The gloomy pre-launching predictions regarding Great Britain's new giant airship, R-101, are considered to have been disproved by the results of the trial flight on Oct. 14, and all data which have now been carefully examined by the authorities prior to the second trip scheduled for Oct. 17.

Though high speeds were not attempted the vessel attained 58 miles per hour—more than the top speed of the R-33—although the new ship is twice as large as the old one and at present develops 1500 horsepower against the R-33's 1250. The difference is said to be due in part to increasing aerodynamic efficiency of the fatter shapes of the new design, coupled with the reduced air resistance owing to the passengers' quarters being inside the hull.

It is now estimated that the R-101 will develop a maximum speed of 80 to 85 m. p. h. when full engine power is available. Another satisfactory feature is that the rudder control is easily moved by hand thereby allowing the removal of the auxiliary electric motor fitted as a precaution to help the helmsman. This will mean a saving of half a ton. It is probable that certain duplicate parts of other portions of the airship's machinery will also be dispensed with.

Nevertheless it is clear that the vessel has not yet shown signs of fulfilling the hopes of those who had expected her to make regular non-stop trips to Egypt or across the Atlantic. The weight of the fuel carried on Aug. 14 was 12 tons, although seven tons more could have been taken—making 19 in all—if it had not been decided to have an extra amount of water ballast, of which the ship had on board 15 tons, instead of the normal eight. But it is estimated that the amount of fuel to be carried for a flight to Egypt, after making proper allowance for adverse weather conditions, is 25½ tons.

On the recent performance and with the weight of fuel then carried, she could only have got halfway. It must not be forgotten, however, that the R-101 is the first airship to burn fuel at 4d a gallon instead of petrol and the experience gained is expected to be of great value for the future. It is intended that the next flight is to include bursts of full speed, and the vessel will go further afield than on the previous occasion—possibly even to Ireland.

A number of congratulatory telegrams were received on the results of the first trial, including one from Commander Rosenthal of the United States airship Los Angeles and Herr Bruns, of the German aviation service.

Women's Education Founded on Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Higher education for women must meet the challenge of more complete preparation for the responsibilities laid upon them, Dean Annie Louise MacLeod, of the College of Home Economics, Syracuse University, told prominent educators from many parts of the country and alumnae of many colleges at the first of a series of conferences on euthenics just held here.

Dean MacLeod defined euthenics as "the science of efficient living." Colleges cannot close their eyes to the fundamental fact that women must care for a home and family, she said. Their future task is to equip women for that purpose.

To meet the obligations of not only guiding the children during their formative years and directing the expenditure of 85 per cent of the home's income, colleges in their training of women must overhaul their curriculum, in her opinion. They must accept a more flexible policy in the relation of the individual and her objective. Change must not be made simply for change nor traditions continued merely because they are established.

Edinburgh Review Gives Way to Radio, Press and Magazines After 128 Years

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Edinburgh Review, a quarterly magazine which for more than a century has played a big part in British political life, ceased publication today. Sir Walter Scott, the novelist, wrote in the early nineteenth century: "No genteel family can pretend to be without the Review because, independent in its politics, it gives only valuable criticisms which can be met with." Thomas Babington Macaulay, historian, formed his mordant style in writing for it. Thomas Carlyle, essayist; John Stuart Mill, philosopher, and William Makepeace Thackeray, novelist, were among the most famous of the last century writers who helped to set it upon its feet.

The Daily Telegraph says today, "The Edinburgh Review, first taught our country that a periodical journal could have a policy and a power of its own not dependent on any one man's mind, but as an expression of the thoughts of a number of men of like principles."

Harold Cox, its editor since 1912, says in the final issue that when the Review first appeared in 1802 its founder, Francis Jeffrey, wrote he was committed to four numbers only and that he "hardly expects the Review to have a much longer life." Nevertheless, for nearly 128 years it made its appearance every three months regularly.

Mr. Cox adds, "In the early years of the nineteenth century the Edinburgh Review and its rival, The Quarterly, held the field of criticism. Today, monthly magazines, an extensive daily press and the British Broadcasting Corporation compete in offering highly trained criticism and specialized information upon every branch of human knowledge to a wide public."

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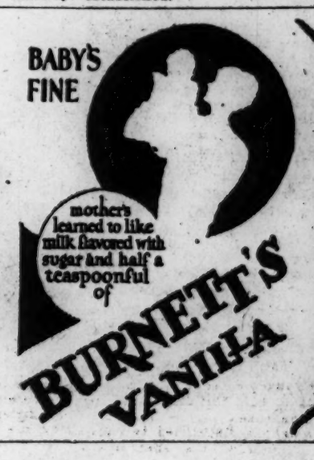

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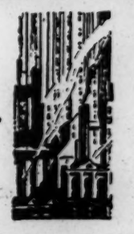

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YEN MAY FORCE WARRING CHIEFS TO MAKE TERMS

Shansi Governor Believed to Hold Key to Revolt—Seeks New Government

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shansi, has decided to throw the entire weight of his influence toward terminating China's latest civil war, according to reports from official Chinese sources here. It is stated that Yen is now preparing a statement for publication within a week, which demands that the opposing armies compromise, and suggests the resignation of Chiang Kai-shek as a preliminary to convocation of a national conference at Peiping, designed to form a new government which shall represent all factions instead of one.

Yen Hsi-shan is believed to possess the key to the present struggle, wherefore such action, it is considered, will compel the rival generals to follow his proposals. Northern Chinese newspapers are freely reporting the war movements, without censorship, indicating that even official sympathies here are not entirely with Nanking.

Rebels Advance Despite Reported Capture of Feng

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The reported arrest of Feng Yu-hsiang by Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shansi Province, which was radiocast by Nanking on Oct. 15, is the principal topic of discussion, possessing tremendous implications for the present situation. Yen Hsi-shan is reported to have declared that he took this step of arresting his guest in order to preserve peace in north China and avert the calamitous war threatening in the revolt of the northwestern generals, who are advancing along two routes toward Hankow as the first move in a campaign to overthrow the Nanking Government.

Opinion is divided on this development, many inclining to believe that this is a new subterfuge on the part of Feng Yu-hsiang, who is a master tactician, in order to dissociate himself from responsibility for the new revolt, although the propagandist aspect of the move in Nanking and its effect in swinging over generals of doubtful allegiance is not overlooked. It was only last April that Feng Yu-hsiang publicly declared he had never personally led the anti-Nanking revolt.

Nevertheless, if this report is correct, it means the crippling of the northwestern revolt, as the rebels would be leaderless and other scattered factions would probably change about, not supporting the rebel movement. It is significant, however, that the northwestern, or Kuominchun, forces continue to advance toward Hankow, leading to elaborate military arrangements on the part of Nanking to hold this important central China base.

Nanking has dispatched two divisions to Hankow to strengthen the defenses, Gen. Ho Ying-ching leaving for Hankow to direct operations against the rebels. Shanghai and Hangchow districts are denuded of troops, which have moved toward Nanking, concentrating in the Yangtze valley, where the threat is greatest, President Chiang Kai-shek adopting determined measures to meet the situation, despite the startling political development.

Russians Leave Manchuria After Raiding 100 Miles

TOKYO (AP)—Russian forces apparently have withdrawn from central Manchuria after one of the most extensive raids in the history of the present Soviet-Chinese conflict.

Rengo dispatches from Harbin, Manchuria, say that the Soviet troops have retired to the Russian frontier after penetrating more than 100 miles inland along the Sungari River to near Sanhsing and Fuchin.

Shen Hung-lieh, commanding Chinese Sungari river forces, sent the following communiqué to Harbin:

"The Soviet force, which occupied Linkianchsien on the night of Oct. 13 ascended the Sungari in overwhelming numbers, consequently gravely endangering Fuchin and Hwachuan.

"However, the Chinese fleet, cooperating with the Kirin fifty-seventh brigade, succeeded in compelling the Russian fleet to withdraw to Sankiangkow on the night of Oct. 14. Following the Russian retirement the Chinese vanguard entered Linkianghsien.

"The Russian invading force consisted of seven gunboats and 12 airplanes. Soviet marines looted the granary at Linkianghsien before withdrawing. We are maintaining a vigilant watch to prevent repetition of the invasion."

Boycott Plans in China

SHANGHAI, China (AP)—A Chinese association called the National Association for Hastening the Abolition of Unequal Treaties has decided by vote to seek a nation-wide boycott of British and American imports.

The association said it took this step to force acceptance of the Nationalist Government's proposals for the abolition of extraterritoriality on Great Britain and the United States, which have refused to accede to them.

Regency Question Raised in Rumania

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—An unprecedented situation has been created here by a long declaration alleged to have been made by the Dowager Queen Marie which appeared in an issue of a widely circulated Rumanian paper, Universal, in which, the Queen—if the declaration is authentic—vehemently attacks the present Government for not choosing her as regent.

This is the first time in the modern history of Rumania and perhaps of Europe in which responsible Royalty has openly and violently taken sides with the Opposition elected by 88 per cent of the votes of the total population.

The Opposition press exploiting the conflict to the fullest possible extent is using the Dowager Queen as a weapon to attack the Government. The independent press is reserved, not wishing to engage in newspaper controversy with a widow of the ex-sovereign. The Government's future action depends on the official statement direct from Queen Marie.

LIQUOR'S POLITICAL POWER 'DECLINING'

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The United Kingdom Alliance, the leading British temperance organization, in a report presented at the annual meeting at Manchester, registers "a decline in the political power of the liquor trade," as shown alike in the increased number of members of Parliament friendly to drink reform, and in fact Britain now has only one saloon to every 312 electors, compared with one to 65 20 years ago."

While welcoming the recently appointed Royal Licensing Commission, as affording an opportunity to investigate the "social and economic aspects of the drink traffic," the report criticizes the composition of this body and urges that its deliberations should not be allowed to interfere with efforts to promote the early introduction of local option.

INTELLECTUALS DISCUSS PEACE MOVE IN SPAIN

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — Prince Rohan of Ukrainia, head of the Federation of Intellectual Unions, who in the past six years has visited over 20 nations in the interests of plans to make war impossible, presided at a conference of the organization in Barcelona, where several score of Spanish men of letters are discussing with 80 representatives from other foreign countries ways and means of utilizing the union's work on behalf of world peace.

The Prince described the federation as "an anteroom at the disposal of the governments, where diplomats may find new and helpful ideas."

INDUSTRY URGED TO STUDY WAGE PENSION SCHEME

Advised First of All to Get Facts About the Elderly Worker

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Resolutions favoring every adequate safeguard the protective tariff system may afford agriculture and pledging support to the federal judicial system, together with a frank discussion of the problem of the elderly worker in industry marked the concluding session of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers just held here.

Roderic M. Olzendam, a director of industrial relations of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, urged upon the manufacturers what he declared was their opportunity to formulate a workable scheme for old-age pensions for workers in industry whereby they could both "take care of their own" and solve a problem of national importance.

Suggests Learning Facts

Mr. Olzendam declared that notwithstanding the national importance of the elderly-worker problem, those who would seek to solve it are handicapped from the start in that they "actually know nothing based upon facts about the older worker in industry." At the same time, he voiced confidence that the problem would be solved.

"I suggest that a small group of persons having knowledge of human engineering, skilled in the art of fact finding, should meet to devise a plan to discover the true state of the matter. Let this committee draw up a working plan and offer it to industry. And let industry—trade by trade—explore, with this chart as a guide, into this almost unknown area. If this is done, I feel certain that within 12 months the genius of American industry in human engineering will find a solution."

P. Tecumseh Sherman, chairman of the Old Age Annuities Committee of the National Civic Federation, contended that the system of free old-age pensions, which has been proposed in New York State and elsewhere in the United States, was unsound and that experience has proved that state systems of contributory social insurance provide the best solution of the problem.

"A law," he said, "which promises people a specified income merely because they reach a certain age in a specified condition of poverty" encourages fraud, is subject to swiftly mounting costs to the Government, provides a powerful political weapon and takes away self-reliance.

Thinks Pension Plans Inadequate

Charles K. Seymour, vice-president of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company, told the manufacturers that he considered a majority of the plant pension plans for old age relief in industry woefully inadequate.

"Practically all of the present plans are not true pension plans," Mr. Seymour declared, "as they do not provide for the great bulk of the workers because of their requirements for a minimum period of continuous employment with one employer."

Henry Van Riper Scheel, vice-president of the Botany Consolidated Mills, Inc., advocated a tariff based not on the value of the goods levied upon, but upon wage scales.

Values, Mr. Scheel declared, constantly fluctuate, and cause, therefore, what actually amounts to a fluctuating tariff. Wage scales, upon the other hand, he continued, are comparatively steady.

"No matter how raw material bobs up or down," he said, "a specific duty based on the difference in wage scales or conversion costs will always remain the same. The only time you need a change in the rate is when wage scales go up or down. If foreign wage scales go up or American wage scales go down, the importer may invoke the flexible provision. If foreign wage scales go down or American wage scales go up the American manufacturer has the choice of asking for more protection."

Senate Confirms New Farm Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The Federal Farm Board has been confirmed by the Senate.

Votes were demanded by the opposition on only three of the eight members. Following the victory on these commissioners the remaining five were approved without further dissent. The vote on the three challenged members was:

Samuel R. McKelvie, former Governor of Nebraska, appointed as grain representative and against whom the biggest contest was raised, 50 to 27; Carl Williams of Oklahoma, cotton representative, 57 to 20; Alexander Legge, chairman of the board, business representative, 67 to 13.

The confirmation brings to a close a lengthy contest against the board in general and these three members in particular. The Progressives forced hearings on the appointees before the Senate Agriculture Committee during the course of which they questioned each of the eight members and their views concerning farm relief.

ITALY AND PANAMA SIGN NEW TREATY

ROME (AP)—A treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between Italy and Panama, has been signed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Grandi and Minister of Foreign Affairs Arosemena of Panama.

The treaty, which contains three articles, establishes consular relations between the two countries and grants the rights of residence, with the usual exceptions, to the citizens of each country.

The commercial section establishes reciprocal relations as the most favored nation.

FRENCH PLACE SECURITY ISSUE IN FOREGROUND

British View on Armament Reduction Does Not Impress Republic

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Aristide Briand's note to the invitation of the British Foreign Minister, Arthur Henderson, to attend the naval parley, is the center of discussion here, and the question is being asked, What are fundamentals which have guided French policy in the matter of disarmament?

M. Briand recognizes with satisfaction the progress of the Washington conversations between President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald. The French favorable attitude toward limitation of armaments is pointed out, M. Briand adding that he regards the proposed naval conference as strengthening the work of the League of Nations in the direction of this limitation.

The more clearly the French ideas can be defined and understood, the greater hope there is of the five-power conference succeeding. The French, in their interpretation of Article 8 of the League Covenant, which was referred to by M. Briand, have always insisted that their national safety must be the measure of their armaments. They have put security first, and the Anglo-Saxon argument that the reduction of armaments was in itself a step toward security, since competition in armaments produced rivalries and jealousies which might lead to war, never made any impression on the French thought.

M. Briand's reference to Article 8 is intended to satisfy French public opinion on this point. He stands where he did that France and France alone is to be the judge of what armaments it requires. In this connection Paul Painlevé's recent reference to the French colonial army is important, for it is a cardinal point in French policy that this native army which is growing in importance should be brought to France with all possible speed in the case of necessity.

This will be the crux of the naval conference as far as Italy and France is concerned. But it must not be forgotten that the French hit on the idea of elasticity in the matter of tonnage as a solution of the cruiser riddle, and it is possible that the development of this thesis may assist in solving the Franco-Italian controversy.

DREW INSTALLS PRESIDENT

MADISON, N. J. (AP)—Dr. Arlo A. Brown was inaugurated president of Drew University Oct. 17. Educators and delegates from 35 states were present at the ceremony and more than 250 marched in the academic procession.

World Bank Approved in Greece as Aid to Balkan Settlement

Proposed Institution Will Prevent Friction in Young Plan Payments Is Venizelos View on Return From Mission to Hague—Attempts to Placate Opposition

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier, in private conversation with party leaders, is giving them full explanations about the result of his mission to The Hague. Alexander Papanastassiou, former Premier, informed the Monitor that he is entirely satisfied with the success which the Premier obtained in the reparations question. Serious ameliorations, he said, have been introduced into the annuities fixed for Greece by the Young plan, and as a result of letters exchanged between Mr. Venizelos and the great powers, the Oriental Reparations Commission cannot reduce the sum fixed to cover the Greek war debt. Settlement of these accounts through the International Bank assures to Greece regular collection of annuities from oriental reparations without running the risk of having friction with Bulgaria.

Mr. Venizelos said that at Belgrade both the people and the government are satisfied with the result obtained from the Greco-Serbian agreement, and with the service rendered by the Greek zone at Saloniki through which the Serbian transit commerce still functions.

Speaking of universal peace, Mr. Venizelos assured Mr. Papanastassiou that the Government would do its best to contribute toward realization of the aims of the International Peace Society Congress, recently held here.

Mr. Venizelos is trying to induce the Popular Party to revise its decision of abstention, and resume parliamentary activity when the new session opens shortly. The party seems still intransigeant and has put the removal of Mr. Gonatas as a condition for their return to the Chamber. They demand a general election, which Mr. Venizelos refuses definitely and, should they remain recalcitrant, complementary elections will necessarily be held.

JESSE A. MILLER RE-ELECTED

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Jesse A. Miller, of Des Moines, Ia., was re-elected president of the national conference of commissioners on uniform State laws, for his third consecutive term.

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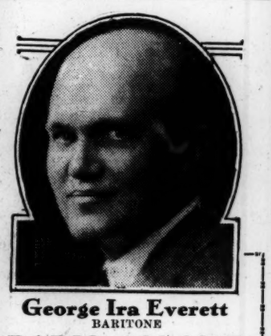

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SPECIAL FEATURES TODAY MECHANICS BLDG OCT. 10-19
Personal Direction James W. Garland

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1784 ★ ★ 1929

Capital & Surplus
$50,000,000

New England's largest financial institution

The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. To glue the jagged edges together making the mending easier.
2. 32 feet long and 23 feet wide.
3. 692 newspapers.
4. $828,000,000.
5. Bearing and forbearing.

JURISTS DECRY TRADE ENTRY BY DIPLOMATS

Law Institute's Resolutions on Immunities Set Closer Limit on Privileges

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y.—The Institute on International Law, nearing the close of its 10-day conference, still has a number of important issues to be discussed, including the all-important subject of codification of international law. The institute has decided that it is of no use to pass to the larger questions involved in codification until many of the lesser issues are straightened out to the satisfaction of the various delegations.

To this end a number of additional statements have been adopted covering the international immunities to be granted to individuals connected with diplomatic missions.

Under the continuing leadership of Dr. David Jayne Hill, formerly Ambassador to Germany, the institute has voted a series of resolutions according to the terms of which immunities are applied to the chief of the mission and to the official members of the mission, to those persons of their families living with them and to those who are in their service as long as they are of the same nationality of the nation represented by the mission.

In other words, a diplomat in Washington having as a servant a citizen of the United States could not obtain for him diplomatic immunity. This provision has special relevancy to the prohibition question. The institute understands that members of a diplomat's family are covered by his own immunity but this is limited to members of the family who are actually living with him. It is also understood that the Foreign Office should be notified at frequent intervals of the exact list of persons for whom the chief of mission claims immunity.

Duration of Immunity

After considerable discussion the institute decided that the immunity should exist as long as the mission existed and include also the time necessary to go to the post and the time to return. For example—an ambassador appointed to the United States and after he has been replaced by another ambassador his immunities apply for a sufficient length of time for his return.

It was determined that under the immunities thus allowed, the following things were included: personal inviolability, inviolability of residence and freedom from the jurisdiction of any country except the one to which the diplomat owes allegiance. The point was raised that it would be extremely difficult where a mission had a large number of diplomats to give to every one of them the same inviolability of their residence that has always been given to the chief of mission. It was felt that the purposes of immunity are covered sufficiently for other members of the mission by protecting their personal effects and their archives.

The institute decided that these immunities did not apply when a person who normally had such immunity would engage in a profession outside of his diplomatic functions, such as running a business "on the side." The institute went still farther and expressed its desire that diplomatic agents should not exercise any outside profession or business while they are diplomats.

The institute has continued its discussions of the interpretations and conditions connected with the arbitral clauses in conventions of private international law.

Appeal to World Court

The preliminary report of the committee on this question was prepared and presented by its chairman, Leo Strisower, professor at the University of Vienna. Among those engaging in this particular discussion were M. Bustamante of Cuba, Dr. Walter Simons of Berlin, Rolin Jaequemyns, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration; Baron Nolde, formerly professor of the Faculty of Law of Petrograd, Stelio Sefriades, professor of international law at the University of Athens, and M. Niboyet, professor of private international law at the University of Strassburg.

It was decided that all states should have the right to address themselves to the Permanent Court of International Justice when another nation which is also a signatory of the convention has given a legislative, judicial or executive interpretation which seems to be wrong to the complaining nation, if these two nations cannot arrive at a compromise between themselves.

After a spirited discussion, it was equally decided that where a question of interpretation is referred to the World Court that all signatory nations will be bound by the interpretation of the court, provided that they have been notified by the court that the question is up for discussion and decision.

Billboard 'Admen' Urged to Aid Roads

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Outdoor advertising men should learn that public opinion is far stronger than any organization which sanctions landscape-defacing signs, declared George Wharton Pepper, one-time Senator from Pennsylvania, in an address before the annual convention of the Outdoor Advertising Association of America.

"I know some of you think," he said, "that people who are talking about the beauty of the scenery and how it is spoiled by unregulated advertising are just a pack of perverse critics of whom not much account need be taken. You are wrong again.

"In the first place, many of those critics mean to keep everlastingly at you, and in the end they will have an influence out of all proportion to their voting strength. In the second place, there is a profound truth in the proposition that beauty has great commercial value. It is to your interest to maintain all automobile routes and trails."

Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, praised the outdoor advertising men for their work in accelerating the modern pace of business but said there still remained within the industry abuses to be corrected.

"It will be found," said Mr. Hyde, "that reasonable means of industrial distribution can be satisfied without offense to the great majority of the people. There is an immediate and instinctive resentment against blotching beautiful landscapes, against commercialism which crassly cries its wares in haunts of natural beauty and against the stupidity which intrudes itself in spots of historic importance."

PHOTOGRAPHIC DISPLAY OPENS IN GOTHENBURG

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM — The International Photographic Exposition representing 31 nations was opened at Gothenburg with a display of 800 pictures, chosen from 3000 by a jury consisting of Prof. A. Romdahl, Dr. B. Backstrom and Dr. Henry B. Goodwin.

The Finnish Photographic Association sent two scholarship winners to study the exposition.

STUDENTS BEGIN STUDY OF REAL GOVERNMENT

Universities Emphasizing Importance of Education of Public Service Men

By DR. CULLEN B. GOSWELL
Director, Institute of Citizenship, Emory University, Georgia

Some time ago in an article in one of our southern newspapers a writer deplored the fact that the South today is in need of real statesmen to represent her at Washington, and said there had been times when the South had men in Congress equal if not superior to representatives from other parts of the country—the days of Calhoun and Clay.

In order to secure statesmen we must train men for the public service and at the same time educate the electorate in order that they may select those men who are best fitted for our higher offices. This is just what is being done in the South today. The universities, the public schools, and various organizations such as the League of Women Voters are trying to instruct the people in citizenship. It is a slow process and will require time, but gradually the great task is being accomplished.

The universities today are laying more stress on studies in government. More and more courses are being given and great numbers of students favor them. Just two years ago Emory University gave only two or three courses in government; now seven are given and in each the number of students has greatly increased. This seems to be the experience of other southern institutions.

The Study of Government

The organization of the southern Political Science Association a few months ago will no doubt stimulate the study of government in our colleges and universities. A large number of teachers took part in this conference and they went back to their respective institutions with more enthusiasm.

The southern institutions of higher learning are beginning to realize that their obligations are not met simply by giving instruction to their students in government, but that they must help to instruct those outside their walls as well. With this object in view several universities have established institutes of public affairs. The first institute of this kind was founded at Furman University in 1924, but was discontinued in 1927. Since that time the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, the Institute of Citizenship at Emory University, the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Georgia, and the Institute of Statesmanship at Rollins College have been established.

The aim of these institutes is to stimulate a more intelligent interest in public affairs. Questions of a local, state, national and international scope are treated. The plan followed at most of these conferences is to have round-table discussions led by outstanding authorities, to conduct open forums for the exchange of ideas, and to have lectures given by renowned scholars and public men.

The interest created by these institutes has far exceeded the expectations of the founders. The Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia had practically three times as many registered members at its 1926 session as it did in 1927 and the Institute of Citizenship had more than 400 people to register at its second session.

Work of Carnegie Endowment

Realizing the need of a more thorough study of questions of an international nature, international relations clubs were formed at a number of southern colleges after 1919. These clubs were established with the assistance of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace under the direction of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and under the immediate supervision of Miss Amy Jones. There are about 40 or 50 of these clubs in this section today.

In 1924 the Southern Students' Conference on International Relations was organized. This conference is made up of the various international relations clubs at southern colleges east of the Mississippi. Every year a conference to which more than 25 colleges send delegates is held. Usually an outstanding foreigner is on the lecture staff of this conference. The Carnegie Endowment sends speakers to the individual clubs each year and aids them in various other ways.

Students have an intense interest in the work of these clubs. As a rule the membership of a club is composed of the best students in history and government; the number in each club varies from about 10 to 75. They hold meetings about twice a month and discuss international problems. These clubs are doing very serious work on the whole.

The League of Women Voters is also doing a great work among the women of the South. They hold frequent meetings and instruct their members about public issues of all kinds.

Through the medium of the universities the following results will be achieved: The enlightenment of the electorate, the selection of statesmen rather than demagogues for public offices, and the modernization of state and local government.

J. P. Morgan Heads Alumni of Harvard

J. Pierpont Morgan, Harvard '89, has been chosen president of the Harvard Alumni Association to succeed Allston Burr '89 of Boston.

Mr. Morgan's election took place at the annual October meeting of the directors, who selected as the two vice-presidents James M. Morton '91 of Fall River, United States district judge in Massachusetts, and Albert A. Sprague '97 of Chicago, one-time chairman of the board of Sprague, Warner & Co., and now a director of that company.

Henry C. Clark '11 of Prides Crossing, who has been acting general secretary of the association, was elected general secretary and treasurer. Mr. Clark is also treasurer of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin and executive secretary of the Harvard endowment fund.

George Whitney '07 of New York City, a partner in J. P. Morgan & Co., was elected chairman of the standing committee to nominate Overseers of Harvard College, directors of the Alumni Association and members of the Harvard Fund Council. Four members of this committee were named at the same time: Edgar C. Felton '79 of Haverford, Pa.; Dr. Eugene H. Pool '95 of New York City; Joseph O. Proctor Jr. '01 of Milton, and Samuel H. Wolcott '03 of Boston.

New State Pensions for British Widows

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A Government scheme costing £98,000,000 during the next 16 years is announced to give state pensions of 10s weekly each to 500,000 widows, thereby trebling the existing number of such annuitants. This scheme takes the form of a bill which the Government hopes to pass in Parliament during the coming session. It is to implement labor promises at the last election, when anomalies were pointed out which in many cases bear hardly upon those affected by the pension scheme introduced by the Conservative Government in 1925.

One of the features of the new bill is the enabling of those who emigrate to British dominions overseas, not to lose the benefits on this account. The scheme is financed out of a fund to which employer, government and prospective pensioner alike contribute. Its cost to the State is rendered much heavier in the earlier years than will be the case eventually, owing to admission to full benefits of those, otherwise qualified, who have contributed only for a brief period of time.

Thus between now and 1936 the additional state expenditure involved in the present proposals will average £8,000,000 annually, dropping to an average of £5,000,000 in the subsequent 10 years.

It is not expected that the bill will be seriously opposed in Parliament. The majority of the Liberals approve of it, while the Conservatives, though doubting the desirability of imposing such a heavy additional burden on the taxpayer, and thus upon industry, regard it as a compromise which may be politically expedient to accept having regard to the fact that it leaves the contributory arrangements which they inaugurated intact, thereby not going so far as labor would desire in the direction of placing the entire cost upon the State.

The Daily Herald, the Labor Government organ, describes the new measure as "a step." The London Times, Conservative, on the other hand says, "it must be hoped that the mortgaging of such considerable resources to the first item on the Government's social program does not foreshadow a growing indifference to the limits of public expenditures."

British Women Back Labor Peace Policy

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Full approval of Britain's signature of the optional clause of the World Court and of the proposal to bring the League Covenant into line with the Kellogg pact was expressed by members of the National Council of Great Britain, assembled in Manchester.

They urged the government to complete its examination of the general act drafted by the Assembly of the League of Nations, so that a way might be found at the earliest moment to insure that all disputes between nations should be admitted to arbitration if unsettled by conciliation or by reference to the Permanent Court.

They also urged the British Government to use every effort at Geneva to see that naval disarmament should be supplemented by equally saisfactory agreements on the limitation of the land and air armaments of all nations. The attitude taken by Great Britain in international affairs was considered to be of supreme importance. "We must be willing to experiment," said Mrs. Keynes, "because progress is achieved by experiment. Under present circumstances war is so unthinkable that no experiment of peace must be disregarded."

Miss Margaret Beaven, ex-Lord Mayor of Liverpool, spoke of the Royal Commission on Police Procedure, appointed in 1928. She emphasized the importance of public opinion. Only this could bring about reform and it was impossible to legislate in front of it. "It remains," she said, "for every citizen whose concern is progress to do his part in giving effect to the proposals the commission made."

One session during the day was devoted to a preliminary examination of the business the International Council of Women will undertake at the meeting in Vienna in 1930.

Cabinet Takes Up British Mine Issue

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Cabinet met a delegation representing British coal owners and the Miners' Federation on Oct. 16 and discussed proposals of the Labor Government's pledge to restore the seven-hour working day for miners, the first step involving a half-hour reduction in pits, now working eight hours, to be taken early next year.

The miners have been pressing strongly for an earlier return to the seven-hour working day, which was in force until the stoppage of the mines in 1926. The owners, on the other hand, declare any such step would have disastrous results to the mining industry, which still is working under great difficulties.

The Government is endeavoring to find a compromise which will leave the present wage scale intact without increasing unemployment. Cabinet discussions with owners thus revolved largely around the national scheme, already nearly completed, for controlling coal prices and other measures of "rationalization," as for example, amalgamation of independent mining properties and acquisition of royalty rights by the Government to facilitate this.

PATINO MINES EXPANSION

NEW YORK—Stockholders of the Patino Mines & Enterprises Consolidated, Inc., have approved the purchase of the interests of the National Lead Company, in the smelting plant of the Williams Harvey & Company, Ltd., of England, understood to be the largest tin smelter in the world.

August Vollmer's Plan to Change Army of Vagrants Into Workers

One of California's Greatest Problems Can Be Solved, He Says, by Employing These Men in Reforestation, Reclamation, or on Industrial Farms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berkeley, Calif.

WITH the State Employment Bureau authorized to provide loan funds for unemployed men, and with posts opened for them in the State Deparement of Public Works, the first steps in a far-reaching program for aiding migratory workers have been taken by California.

Westward they drift annually, a large army of vagrants fleeing the first lash of eastern snows. In the past the peace officers have had a keen dislike for the invasion of these men who, when no work presented itself, turned in desperation to crime as a means of livelihood.

It is largely through the recommendations of August Vollmer, Berkeley police chief, that the California Crime Commission has taken steps to turn these men from drains on the treasuries of State and counties into a production unit. As a nationally recognized criminologist, Mr. Vollmer has just been called to Washington by the Hoover Commission of Law Observance and Law Enforcement to analyze the needs of the police of the United States.

Measures recently passed by the California Legislature are the first of a series proposed by Mr. Vollmer. He would turn these men from menaces to society into reclaimers of desert lands and devastated forest areas. Problems more difficult than this have been solved by this expert, who was summoned to direct the rebuilding of the police system of Detroit, Los Angeles, Havana, San Diego and Kansas City.

By the simple expedient of offering the drifters employment during the winter months and by placing those arrested for minor crimes on self-supporting industrial farms, Mr. Vollmer believes that one of California's greatest problems can be solved.

Would Work If Could

Many of the drifters are not actual criminals. These are willing to labor when they must and they seek jobs as necessity arises. Work on the ranches and orchards of the State is at low tide, however. Figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that employment in all industries is at a minimum from December to February. With the newcomers pressed by necessity and the laborers of the State eager for work to tide them over this slack period, the struggle begins.

With the struggle comes the activity of the police. The horde has neither a place to sleep nor money with which to provide food. Charitable agencies care for a small part of them, providing "bread and soup" meals, cots, benches, and even floors on which they may sleep. But the bulk cannot struggle into these overcrowded refuges. They are "vags" to be picked up and lodged in county jails until the first California crops provide employment.

"If the State doesn't help these," Chief Vollmer warns, "they will help themselves. When hunger and cold hit home they will steal. Hardly a week passes that we do not find some of the more helpless breaking windows and committing misdemeanors in order to get a bed and food in jail. When they have haunted the employment agencies and sought every kind of work, they finally turn to us in desperation. Under the present conditions we have nothing to offer them.

"There are others, graduates of reformatories, men who have 'turned a job' in the East, who, when they find themselves pennyless, turn to burglary, safe-cracking, and armed robbery. Had some sort of work been available they probably would not have risked arrest and a prison term for the small sums they usually secure from crimes of this kind."

What State Could Do

Mr. Vollmer's solution of the problem carries with it possibilities of reclaiming, from the desert and other waste places, millions of acres of fertile soil and the restoration of thousands of acres of devastated forests. He would have the State offer this vagrant army board, lodging and a small salary in return for its aid in carrying on reclamation work.

"Many of the migrants are of the unemployable class, with prison records, broken health and a hundred faults which employers could not overlook. They are willing to work for an existence and a small cash compensation. Others would be eager to make use of this type of relief until more profitable jobs opened, until the crops and canneries are ready for them," says Mr. Vollmer.

"With these men the State would be able to carry out the irrigation program already outlined. There are 11,000,000 acres of desert land to be reclaimed and there are 1,300,000 acres of forest lands, fire-swept and cut-over areas, to be replanted, not to mention the tide lands which experts have asserted may be made useful at a nominal cost."

Mr. Vollmer cites the success attendant upon a similar plan carried out from 1912 to 1916 by Max Watson, now probation officer of San Jose, Calif. On 4000 acres of waste land, owned by the city of San Diego, Mr. Watson established a reclamation camp. A special tax brought $15,000 for the launching of his plan. He erected a bunk house, dining hall and kitchens, a bath house, a superintendent's cottage, and small conservatories.

Unemployed men, taken from the streets of the city, provided his laborers. In addition to their board and lodging, these men were paid 50 cents a day. There were no restrictions placed upon them but at the end of each 10-day period they were expected to seek more lucrative posts. If they were unsuccessful they could return to the camp.

Forest Already Growing

Under Mr. Watson's supervision the men, working eight hours a day, raised hay for the city, built roads and boulevards and cultivated the trees and shrubs which later ornamented the San Diego Exposition grounds. The forest now growing between Torrey Pines and La Jolla was planted by the drifters.

In 1916, when the needs of war did away with the unemployment situation in California, San Diego's camp was closed and the city found that its investment in social outcasts had been an economic success.

Camps, similar to those used so successfully by Mr. Watson are proposed by Mr. Vollmer. In some the program of reforestation already launched by State Forester M. B. Pratt could be carried out. So far private lumber companies have taken the lead in this work, which Mr. Vollmer believes could be speeded up by using migratory laborers. The nucleus of a great system of forest tree plantations has been created. Mr. Vollmer is certain that under his plan this could be economically enlarged.

He points to the reclamation of the Imperial Valley and other areas in southern California as examples of the fertility which abounds when desert lands are given water. A comprehensive program of irrigation projects for the West has already been drawn up by the United States under the direction of Elwood Mead, commissioner of reclamation appointed by President Coolidge. The State has but to carry out these scientific plans to add thousands of tillable acres to its crop-producing sections, Mr. Vollmer believes.

The freedom of the reclamation and reforestration camps is not proposed by the criminologist for actual violators of the law. For men convicted of minor crimes he suggests industrial farms in place of the present county jails.

On the farms proposed by Mr. Vollmer, the men would raise provisions for the farm, carry on dairying and run shops where articles used by the State in offices and institutions could be fashioned.

"The number of things manufactured is limited only by the number of things men of today are capable of producing," Mr. Vollmer says. "Tools, furniture, office supplies, and innumerable articles which the State is now buying could be made on these farms. The criminals would become an asset instead of the heavy drain on public funds they now are."

Assembly to Select Arghanistan Ameer

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The restoration of wireless communication with Kabul has at last set at rest the doubt hitherto prevailing as to the extent of the credence to be reposed in the conflicting reports of the capture of that capital city, Afghanistan, by Nadir Khan's forces. Habibullan, or Bacha-Sako (the water carrier's son) as his enemies called him, is no longer Ameer.

Beyond this fact it is considered here still unsafe to dogmatize, as Afghan scribes frequently describe what they expect to happen as having already occurred, witness the reports published on Oct. 9 to the effect that Kabul had fallen, though it now appears Habibullah held out until Oct. 13.

Nadir Khan, it is stated, proposes to observe the tribal custom by cabling the National Assembly in Kabul to choose the future Afghan King. Whoever may be set up, Nadir Khan and his brothers are marked out as the real power behind the throne. Nadir Khan is a man of great independence of character. When Amanullah, with whom he is connected was Ameer, his relations with the court were often strained, owing to the frankness with which he criticized the measures taken.

In particular he made a strong stand against what he regarded as the corruption in Amanullah's cabinet. The decisive success he has now achieved over Habibullah is a witness to the esteem in which he is held. Although westernized himself and long a resident in Europe he recognizes the necessity of the gradual method in the question of reforms amongst his less advanced fellow countrymen. While Afghan progress under him may be slow therefore, it is expected here to go forward steadily.

South Africa Warned on Debts for Cars

BLOEMFONTEIN, S. Af. (AP)—Prime Minister J. B. Hertzog uttered a grave warning that the Government might sooner or later take stringent measures because the extreme desire for a motorcar among farmers of small means constituted a menace to the welfare of the Union.

Addressing the Orange Free State Nationalist Congress, Oct. 16, the Prime Minister declared: "The purchase of a car on credit has become the greatest danger to society. There is nothing today which so seriously threatens ruination to farmers."

The Prime Minister did not deny that the motorcar has its uses, but complained that farmers purchased expensive motorcars when cheaper ones would do. He declared farmers who bought cars on credit were not justified in seeking aid from the Government when financial difficulties arose.

GARFIELD HEADS HOOVER'S BOARD ON PUBLIC LANDS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—James R. Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior in Roosevelt's Administration, has been chosen to head the President's new Commission on Conservation and Management of Public Domain, it was announced at the White House. Legislation to carry the new commission into effect will be asked of Congress.

Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, and John Thomas (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, have conferred with Mr. Hoover and indorsed the project and will support a proposed appropriation in its behalf.

The new commission will be established primarily to study the problem of conservation of water supply, grazing ranges, oil and mineral lands and forests, and will also take up the question of the respective parts which the states and Federal Government shall take in the management of public lands.

Establishment of the new commission and appointment of Mr. Garfield carry out the President's tentative program outlined in his letter to Joseph M. Dixon, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, read to the Governors of the Public Land States at Salt Lake City, Aug. 26. The "most vital question" relates to free public lands. Mr. Hoover said at that time. He proposed that the surface rights of remaining unappropriated public lands should be transferred from federal to state administration. He proposed a more effective handling of the reclamation service and concentration of federal activities on "the creation of water storage and a reduction of other acivities within the states."

Mr. Hoover added:

"It is my desire to work out more constructive policies for conservation in our grazing lands, our water storage and our mineral resources, at the same time check the growth of federal bureaucracy, reduce federal interference in affairs of essentially local interest, and thereby increase the opportunity of the states to govern themselves, and in all obtain better government."

Mr. Garfield is a lawyer in Cleveland. He is a son of the former President, and brother of Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College. He discussed the work of the commission at the White House with Mr. Hoover yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH EVES. AT 8:20 POP. $2 MAT. TOM'W
W. R. KANE, INC., PRESENTS
Grant Mitchell
IN
"The Whole Town's Talking"
By JOHN EMERSON & ANITA LOOS
WITH A SPLENDID COMPANY

WILBUR LAST 6 DAYS POP. $2 MAT. TOM'W
LEW CANTOR PRESENTS
JANET BEECHER
In "COURAGE"
COMEDY-DRAMA by TOM BARRY
"Smashing Entertainment" — Nicholas Young, American
Eves. (Except Sat.) 50c to $2.50

COPLEY Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Eves. 8:30
A FARCICAL MYSTERY
"The CREAKING CHAIR"
LAUGHS! THRILLS! LAUGHS!

NEW YORK CITY

SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'w'y Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wd., Sat., 2:30
QUEENIE SMITH
in the Musical Comedy Sensation
"THE STREET SINGER"
John Price Jones
Harry K. Morton, Nick Long Jr., Nell Kelly
ANDREW TOMBES

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. E. Sherriff

FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. 8:50 Matinees WED. & SAT., 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S
GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"
NEW MOON
with EVELYN ROBERT GUS
HERBERT HALLIDAY SHY
Imperial Thea., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Maxine Elliott's Th., W. 39 St. Evs. 8:50 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"AN EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD PLAY."—N. Y. Times.
Many Waters
with ERNEST TRUEX & MARDA VANNE

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
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LAWLESS ACTS OF LAW FORCES UNDER INQUIRY

Action in Raids, Strikes and Concerning Free Speech Among Issues Covered

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Responsibility for carrying out one of the most important studies of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement has been placed on five nationally known lawyers. The question relates to "lawlessness by governmental law enforcing officers." It may be stated definitely that the survey will cover a wide field and be unique in federal surveys.

The men are William S. Kenyon of Fort Dodge, Ia., a judge on the Circuit Court of Appeals; Newton D. Baker, formerly Secretary of War; William I. Grubb, federal district judge in Alabama; Prof. Zechariah Chafee of the Harvard Law School, and Walter M. Pollak, prominent practicing lawyer of New York City.

The Wickersham Commission considers this subject so important that it has made it one of the 11 primary points of its national investigation. It may be said positively, despite widespread misapprehension on the subject, that the question of prohibition enforcement is only one of the incidental aspects of the question.

Right of Free Speech

Actually what the group of distinguished lawyers is investigating is one of the broadest and most vital problems of the whole question of law enforcement in the United States, namely the lawlessness of those in public office.

This subject ranges from unconstitutional suppression of free speech, illegal arrest of suspects by police, to political corruption in office in which, some times, high officials give flagrant examples of lawlessness to the voters. The composition of the group which is investigating the problem is the guarantee, it is stated on high authority here, that this big problem will be approached in the broadest manner.

Infringement on the constitutional rights of citizens by governmental agents will be emphasized. The Wickersham sub-committee is composed of Judges Kenyon and Grubb and Mr. Baker. Professor Chafee and Mr. Pollak have just been named as experts to work with the sub-committee of three.

The composition of the group, which embraces three men widely recognized for their so-called "liberal" beliefs, namely Judge Kenyon, Mr. Baker and Professor Chafee, makes it certain that they will consider the general question of personal liberty involved in various recent controversies.

Use of State Constabulary

Professor Chafee, in fact, is the author of a book on "free speech," and has frequently protested against what he considered to be invasions of this constitutional guarantee by public officers.

Lawless acts by state and federal agents in strikes; the interruption of mass meetings; the alleged unconstitutional use of state constabulary in wage disputes in Pennsylvania and the southern coal district are instances in which the question of lawlessness by government officers has arisen. In the recent textile strike at Elizabethton, Tenn., to give one example, the national guard was employed contrary, it was alleged, to the state laws.

The commission sub-committee will approach such matters, with a perfectly unbiased view, but will seek to give a thorough overhauling to the whole matter, particularly with reference to federal agents. Federal espionage has already been considered, it is learned, and testimony on the subject has been taken.

On the subject of prohibition, the commission's inquiries will cut both ways, into the dry and wet camps alike. The sub-committee will investigate charges of illegal seizure and surveillance by federal officers, and at the same time explore the failure of some federal officers to carry out the enforcement law in certain areas.

Serious Example Set

One subject that is particularly close to certain members of the group, it is learned, relates to the illegal acts of police in "crime drives," "round-ups," and the like. The so-called "strong arm" methods employed in recent efforts to clear certain big cities of criminals is likely to be brought in for consideration, particularly if federal agents have been involved.

The pressure to reduce crime, it is stated, has frequently driven police officials to acts of violence that are in themselves unconstitutional and lawless. Since the foreign-born, poor, and ignorant have their only contact with American law through the personnel of the municipal police force, brutal or lawless actions of such officers sets a serious example at the very root of the social structure.

This matter may also be handled by the sub-committee on criminal justice and the foreign born, of which Mr. Baker is the chairman, and by the committee on police, of which Frank J. Loesch of the Chicago Crime Commission, is chairman.

'L. H. ANON' PRESENTS $20,000 TO CORNELL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—A typewritten letter signed "L. H. Anon," enclosing a New York bank draft for $20,000 and expressing the wish that "this gift remain entirely anonymous," has been received by Cornell University, it has just been announced by Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell. The university will respect the wishes of its unknown friend, Dr. Farrand said, and make no attempt to trace the gift to its source. This is the first time, he added, that the university has been unable to voice its thanks and appreciation personally to the donor of a considerable sum.

TIRE MANUFACTURERS TO INCREASE PRICES

NEW YORK (AP)—Further increases in automobile tire prices are announced by manufacturers. Service station prices of General Tire & Rubber Company's tires have been advanced 10 per cent, except truck and bus balloon tires, which will be increased from 20 to 22 per cent.

The United States Rubber Company also will increase prices, but has not determined the exact extent of the advance. The company intimated that the increase would be in line with the changes made by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, which announced an increase yesterday.

The B. F. Goodrich Company's new price list, which became effective today, shows little change from the list in effect previously. Prices on some lines, however, were advanced.

Bank Starts Trust For Small Holder

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new "uniform trust" plan, which will enable anyone with as little capital as $5000 to obtain the same diversification and management for his funds as if he had $100,000 or more, has just been announced by the City Bank-Farmers Trust Company, trust affiliate of the National City Bank of New York, the largest commercial bank in the world.

Through branches in 26 foreign countries, the scheme, which is dedicated to the upbuilding of both small and large estates, will be made available to the public the world over and is expected to be in operation by Nov. 15.

Offering individual trust participation in a group investment administered by a fiduciary organization, the company mingles the moneys so turned over, invests and reinvests them, and bestows proportionate shares of every increase in the aggregate income and value of the total fund upon each person whose funds are mingled. Quarterly payments will be made.

Any of the uniform trust is revokable, either by the maker or the trust company, on 30 days' notice, and, upon the termination of the trust, the beneficiary will receive his proportionate share of the total amount then constituting the aggregate mingled fund. While the trust is not transferable, the right of revocation can be assigned and makes it possible for the beneficiary to borrow money, using the trust as collateral.

Farm Bureaus Ask for Research Fund

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An additional $5,000,000 is needed in the next annual budget of the Department of Agriculture to meet demands for facts determinable only by careful research, President Hoover was informed by Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who spoke for 33 national farm bodies and industrial and commercial organizations affiliated with agriculture.

Mr. Gray pointed out that although the department is the greatest agricultural authority in the world, it cannot answer all the questions that constantly come before it. "Research is in itself farm relief," he said.

"Abundant evidence," it was said, "can be presented to show that research expenditures already have returned many times their cost in adding to the national wealth and in protecting agriculture from disastrous losses. Nevertheless, the needs of agriculture for service which research alone can give have not been met. Appropriations on the present basis are insufficient to make this possible."

Women Aviators No Novelty Now

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Women aviators are no longer a novelty. There are now 105 women licensed pilots and many women traveling by plane who have not applied for a pilot's license but have had a hand on the controls, the A. A. A. Travel Division points out.

Of the women licensed to pilot planes, nine have transport licenses, while 11 are in the limited class which confines them to carrying passengers within 10 miles of their home airport. However, they are qualified to transport freight or express by plane. Aside from these 20 specially qualified women pilots, the remaining 85 can carry passengers as their guests, but not in commercial travel.

To meet the need for adequate information and service, air travel divisions are being established throughout the country and the air traveler is served with the same dispatch as the motorist. These agencies have joined with municipalities and civic agencies to promote airports.

FRIENDS OF MUSIC SCHEDULE CHANGED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A modification in the concert schedule of the Society of the Friends of Music that will eliminate the five evening concerts this season and reduce the entire program to 15 Sunday afternoon performances, has just been announced by William M. Sullivan, executive vice-president of the society.

Arrangements are being made to accommodate subscribers to the evening concerts with seats at the Sunday afternoon performances. The change will enable the society to offer a subscription price as low as $3.75 for five of these concerts. Refunds will be made to those who cannot or do not wish to attend the afternoon programs.

CONVENTIONS LEAVE $70,000,000 IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—New York ranks higher as a convention city than any other city in the country and at least $70,000,000 taken in by its business enterprises last year came from the pockets of convention visitors, according to the 1929 year book of the Merchants' Association of New York, just issued.

From May 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929, 1009 conventions and trade expositions were held in New York City, bringing 750,000 visitors to the city and greatly stimulating local business activities, the report said.

LOWDEN PLEADS FOR SUPPORT OF COUNTRY SCHOOL

Rural Education Backward, He Says, Despite Increased Taxation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMES, Ia.—A plea for national or State support of the one-room country school was voiced by Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois and president of the American Country Life Association, at the opening of the organization's twelfth annual conference here.

The largest single item of taxation upon farms is for the support of the schools, he said, and yet the country school has fallen far behind in the march of progress. For half a century the rural schools have been going backward while town and city schools have been moving forward, Mr. Lowden declared.

This situation he attributed in part to the heavy burden of taxation borne by the farmers and in part to the decreased farm population which has resulted in the operation of larger acreage with improved machinery. Consolidated schools, when financed alone by the farmers, are too expensive, he stated.

"Isn't it as essential to the welfare of the state that all the children within its borders should have a fitting education as it is to the people of the city that adequate schools should be furnished all their children?" Mr. Lowden asked.

"It is especially necessary, for the future increase in the population of the urban centers will be largely recruited from the country schools. If the state, because of its widely scattered population or for any other reason is unable to give its children that education which a self-governing nation requires if it is to endure, is there any reason why the Federal Government should not grant aid to those states?"

A better school system was one of the factors which Mr. Lowden stressed as necessary in making life on the farm more attractive.

"If country life does not keep step with the cities, the best of our rural youth will leave the farm," he added.

Various means of improving the farm situation are the subjects of sectional discussion groups. These include economic co-operation, health and social welfare, rural landscaping and recreation, the rural church and school, adult education and urban-rural relations.

The association, which was founded in 1919, is the organized continuation of the Roosevelt Country Life Commission. It aims to help people and agencies whose purpose is rural improvement. It serves as an information bureau on country life affairs and is strictly nonpartisan.

'PERSONAL' LOAN PLAN CREDITED TO LABOR BANKS

Review of Entrance Into Financial Field Made at Princeton University

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—Labor banking and its rapid development since 1920 is the subject of a comprehensive report just published by the industrial relations section of the department of economics of Princeton University.

The report is entitled "The Labor Banking Movement in the United States," and attempts to examine impartially the movement which brought 39 labor banks into existence from 1920 to 1926 with peak resources of $125,000,000, and the important changes which have lately reduced this number to 22.

The report deals with the most spectacular episode in this history of labor becoming capital in which the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers played the most prominent part. Under the late Warren S. Stone the engineers developed a system of 15 banks, eight holding companies and six securities and insurance companies, in addition to a large interest in the Empire Trust Company of New York.

The report shows that there are many successful labor banks in operation at the present time. St. Louis, Chicago, Washington, Cincinnati, Newark, Paterson and several smaller cities now possess successful labor banks. Althoug there has been a reduction in numbers, a nucleus of growing labor banks remains.

Among the unique features of labor banks examined in the report are the "character" loan, limitation on dividends and stockholdings, profit-sharing with depositors and strategic lending. The introduction of the small personal or "character" loan into commercial banking is shown to be a contribution of the labor bank. Several years before the National City Bank of New York took on this type of banking, the Amalgamated bank of that city had developed this method of combating the loan shark, the report says.

GOLD MADE STANDARD FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—A Cabinet council has approved Czechoslovakia's return to the gold standard. The Czech "crown" is fixed at 58 milligrams of fine gold.

The Cabinet also decided that the national bank must possess a minimum of 25 per cent of gold covering for circulation by the end of this year, 30 per cent by the end of 1930 and 35 per cent by the end of 1935.

School System Aids Apprentices in Parts of Western Australia

Syllabus Is Drawn Up by Representative Employers and Employees, and Mutual Gain Is the Result

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—L. W. Phillips, assistant superintendent of technical education, has expressed considerable anxiety concerning the apprenticeship problem in Western Australia. Addressing the press subbranch of the Returned Soldiers' League, he said that during the last eight months he had been brought into intimate contact with the apprenticeship question and he had seen some of the tragedies in the lives of boys who at the age of 18, 19 or 20 had no definite vocation or whose prospects of a livelihood were subject to periods of seasonal unemployment. In the 1925 act one of the chief provisions was that the boys were to be given technical instruction, where available, at the employer's expense and during the employer's time.

At the Technical School (a Government institution) they received detailed instruction in their particular crafts, and they worked according to a syllabus drawn up by representative employers and employees. The apprentices attended school for four hours a week during the five years of their apprenticeship, and received instruction in the mathematical and scientific principles underlying their trades as well as the practical side of the work. Their futures were assured as they were trained thoroughly, and it was that guarantee of efficient training which made the apprenticeship system so desirable.

The whole of the educational world was considering the problem of the decline in apprenticeship. During the gold-mining boom in Western Australia the blacksmith was regarded almost as the master craftsman. Today blacksmithing was looked upon as a declining trade. Evolution of industry tended to limit the openings for apprenticeship. At present there were 1822 apprentices in Western Australia, and in the ordinary course of events, from 300 to 400 vacancies occurred every year. On an average 3000 boys reached the school-leaving age every year, and of this number 1000 passed on to central and high schools. At the age of 16 about 200 of these 1000 remained at school for professional training, and presumably they would enter the university.

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"To me Socony Special plus Ethyl is the best yet. I have used other brands since they have been on the market, but Socony Special seems to have the better pick-up and more real power. Personally I am pleased that you have added this fuel to your other dependable products."

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FARMERS URGED TO INJECT MORE PLAY INTO WORK

Hear That Organized Fun Will Make Them More Prosperous

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—"At the basis of successful co-operation in either farming or industry lie understanding and good feeling," declared William Butterworth, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in an address on "Recreation and Farming" at the sixteenth National Recreation Congress here under auspices of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

"Understanding cannot be created more quickly or effectively than by bringing people together for play," he continued. "More organized fun and play in the country districts will substantially aid the economic advancement of the American farmer."

"Business today is highly organized and business prospers," Mr. Butterworth said. "Labor is highly organized and labor prospers. Where agriculture is well organized, agriculture prospers, but in the main it is unorganized and suffers. More recreation among farmers means better organization for successful co-operation. Many men and women would like to see restored the spirit of jollity and neighborliness which went with the husking bees, singing schools and barn dances of their youth."

Dr. George D. Strayer, professor of education at Columbia University, told the delegates that education for leisure has actually come to take its place alongside of vocational education in the public schools.

"We are," he said, "returning to the children the games they like to play, as opposed to the doubtful practice of staging contests under the complete control of adults."

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the inventor, was scheduled for an address but, when she was unable to appear, her speech was read to the congress.

"A curious thing about modern life," Mrs. Edison's paper read in part, "is the way so many of us take our recreation in doses. We go on for days and sometimes weeks without considering play; then comes a holiday or week-end and we play with a vengeance. After a holiday many men and women return to their work more tired than they were before. Children are stimulated by the pace which grown-ups force them to follow in their own thoughtless pursuit of amusement."

Mrs. Edison named gardening, nature study and music as recreation which affords the best relaxation and self-expression in modern life. She declared that the movement for community recreation and a wise use of leisure time is one of the major interests of her life.

"This year's congress has attracted the largest attendance of delegates in the history of the association, officials declared. The congress resembles a large group of men and women taking post graduate courses in recreational work more than it does anything else.

NEW YORK BUILDING COST UP

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The half-billion mark was passed during the first nine months of 1929 in plans filed for the construction of new buildings in Manhattan, according to the report just published. It lists plans for 764 new buildings, involving a total cost of $503,411,650, this being 28 buildings less than during 1928. However, it shows a gain of $279,584,980 in money involved.

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Community Service

Horseshoe-Pitching Contest at Bloomfield (N. J.) Community House.

Youth of Germany Shows New Vigor Through Happier Thinking

Last Decade of Political Development Has Given More Chance for Individuality, Class Distinctions Lessening

By HOWARD SIEPEN

IV

Berlin

THE new qualities now manifesting themselves in German thought—freedom and lightness of thinking, individuality, joy, a sense of equality and a greater consciousness of the individual rights of man—are being put into practice by the German youth in a most natural manner. To them they have become established qualities of German thought.

In the present generation the mental outlook has changed in so many ways that to educate the youth in the old manner seems unthinkable. Today, more importance is therefore attached in schools to freedom of thinking than to actual knowledge. The children are taught to think individually, they are encouraged to relax and enjoy themselves during certain hours of the day. By mixing the children of the rich and poor in one school, by giving widest scope to games and sports, and by fostering co-operation in their work, the children are receiving a greater sense of equality. They no longer have to wrestle with the old restraints, which have no room in their thoughts. Starting from a higher level, they are able to develop the new qualities of thought in a greater degree than may be possible to the older members of this generation.

In the schools of Germany today individual thinking is demanded of all. Blind mass thinking is no longer wanted. In their lessons the pupils relate experiences, exchange views, form groups, each one preparing a subject for joint discussion. They may sometimes choose the subjects of their own essays and often a pupil directs the class. The master frequently keeps himself in the background, merely giving advice and lending assistance, indicating the outlines of the work and aiding in maintaining order.

It has speedily been realized here that freedom of thought, appreciation of joy and alertness of mind are best evoked by a suppleness and freshness of outlook. The number of lessons, therefore, has been reduced and the number of hours for sports and games increased in German schools. The highly intellectual school known as "Gymnasium" is becoming less and less popular.

In sports, the old German rigid gymnastics called "Turnen" have been discarded. Suppleness, relaxation, joy are the new ideals in school sports, apart from competition, naturally. In their games, the children are learning to help and in their races to respect one another. Once having been given a fair chance to play, the youth of Germany is playing heartily.

At school, the children are learning to "un-see" class differences, since the rich and poor sit in the same school room. All German children must attend the same school now during the first four years of their education. Only rare exceptions are made. After that period, the parents decide whether they wish to send them to a higher school. Parents who cannot afford this are released from paying the full fees. This is enabling the children of all classes of the population to attend higher schools, pass through the university, and thus all have an equal opportunity—at least so far as the schools are concerned. Many parents, however, are not in a position under the present labor conditions in Germany, to dispense with the children's earnings.

While thus the children are profiting most by the change in thought, the university students have not yet advanced so far. Some are manifesting a greater freedom of thinking, while others still permit themselves to be cramped by excessive information. The amount of knowledge demanded by the German universities is immense.

Considering this, it is not at all astonishing that the conversation of the old-type German student should be on a very high intellectual level. In fact, he seldom uses slang, but many complicated words and quotations from classics instead. Sports and games are making inroads on this over-seriousness, and the great fondness most students are displaying for them indicates that they, too, can and want to enjoy healthy recreation which they hitherto had lacked. Also the invasion of the universities by so many boys and girls of poorer classes is changing the atmosphere, for these youths bring with them a simpler outlook on life.

High Standards

The fondness for knowledge, art and good literature manifests itself also in that larger section of the German youth which has not enjoyed a better education. The number of clerks and typists who read such books as Galsworthy's "Forsyte Saga," even in its German translation a difficult book to read for the average German; the number of office girls who love music and spend part of their meager earnings on tickets for good concerts and even the opera, the number of workmen who go to a serious play and enjoy it, is amazing.

The youth of labor is striving wholeheartedly toward improving its living. It spends every spare hour in the open air and goes on hiking trips over the week end. By their sports and games and their club evenings in winter these boys and girls are becoming more conscious of their individual rights. For a short while they are no longer "proletariat" but children and youths, enjoying themselves. Unfortunately, countless boys are organized in semimilitary, political societies which are run by adults for special political purposes. On the whole, however, the present generation of German youth is growing up in a new asmosphere of freedom and happiness.

[This is the last of four articles on manifestations of changing aspects of German thought. The others have appeared on the three preceding days.]

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DEBENTURE PLAN IS REVIVED AS STRATEGIC MOVE

'Loading Down' Tariff Bill With Amendments, Policy of Senate Opposition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Democratic-Progressive coalition, which sponsored the debenture plan as its method for affording agricultural relief when the farm aid bill was under consideration, is now backing the device as a strategical maneuver in its contest against the tariff bill.

The coalition, if it succeeds in incorporating the provision in the Senate tariff bill, has no idea that it will be accepted, either by the House or the President. Both left no doubt, when the issue was raised when the farm bill was up, of their unwavering objection to the plan.

The underlying reason of the coalition for trying to put it into the Senate bill is to use it for trading purposes when the measure goes to conference. With the debenture plan in the bill and the flexible tariff system revised as they desire, they will be in a powerful position to press the merits of the latter which they are really interested in.

Also, by "loading down" the bill with amendments unacceptable to the administration and the Republican authors of the measure, they greatly increase the difficulty of the latter's maneuvers on the bill and thereby strengthen their position in the anticipated struggle between the two houses on the measure.

The renewal of the debenture plan as part of the tariff fight was forecast this spring following the elimination of the device from the farm bill when it went to conference. The Senate had twice approved the proposition over the objections of President Hoover. The House overwhelmingly supported the President on the issue and the Senate then receded from its position.

But at the time the Progressive sponsors of the device let it be known that they proposed bringing it up on an opportune occasion when the tariff bill was under consideration. This forecast they have now made good and, with the backing of the Democratic leaders, are pressing the proposal as a serious instrument of tariff revision to aid agriculture.

Under the forensic screen, however, coalition leaders make no pretense as to the real intent of their maneuver. They feel that if they can write the debenture plan into the Senate Tariff Bill this, added to the amendments on the flexible tariff, will greatly strengthen their position either in preventing any tariff legislation from being enacted or in compelling the Republicans to accept the kind of an act they want.

The Republican leaders of the Senate are fully aware of the tactics of their opponents but are admittedly in the minority and can do nothing or very little about it. Some Republicans have counseled dropping the whole matter, but the leaders are insisting that the issue be maintained until the bill goes into conference. They point out that the move to discard the measure can be made as well then as now.

DR. DE CELIS RESIGNS

HAVANA (AP)—The resignation of Dr. Santiago Gutierrez de Celis as Secretary of the Treasury has been accepted by President Machada, to be effective immediately. In political circles it was reported that his resignation followed differences with the President.

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BUENOS AIRES MINGLES PARIS WITH NEW YORK

(Continued from Page 1)

tina. It is a splendid façade, the gateway of a vast, and still largely undeveloped, interior which pays it tribute.

There are other important cities: Rosario, with a population of 300,000, the Chicago of Argentina because of its immense traffic in wheat and corn; Córdoba, seat of a university older than Harvard, and the traditional center of the conservative and clerical interests of the country; La Plata, capital of the Province of Buenos Aires, a new city laid out on spacious lines according to the most approved rules of town planning; Tucumán, genial mistress of the subtropical north; and Mendoza, in the far west at the foot of the Andes, embowered in vineyards.

But none of them competes in size or wealth with the federal capital. They may rather be compared with Springfield, Mass., or Spokane, Wash. And most of them retain the flavor of former Spanish and colonial days. The streets are narrow, and private residences are generally of one story, built about interior courts or patios.

The Argentine Republic is about the size of the United States east of the Mississippi, but it possesses approximately only 10,000,000 inhabitants, and one-fifth reside in Buenos Aires. One of the country's needs, therefore, is immigration. Like the United States in the nineteenth century, it has large empty spaces to be populated, and it offers similar advantages of soil and climate. Today Argentina offers these attractions as never before, and with the recent restrictions upon immigration into the United States, the tide from Europe is turning more and more to the south. More than 100,000 each year enter Buenos Aires from the Old World.

Italians Are Increasing

Most of the newcomers hail from the Mediterranean countries, especially from Spain and Italy. Spanish settlers are the most numerous, many of them shopkeepers and artisans, but Italians form an increasingly large element of the permanent population.

The Argentines are a Latin people—language and historical tradition are Spanish, but literary and artistic standards are set in Paris. Argentina, however, is Argentine. A new and vigorous nation is being forged, proud, high-spirited and sensitive, developing a neo-Latin civilization amid the vitalizing influences of a pioneer America.

Like the United States, the Argentine Republic possesses the advantage of extending over many degrees of latitude, and therefore enjoys an unusual variety of climate. Indeed the country in its geographical aspects is in many ways a counterpart of our own, except that, lying in the Southern Hemisphere, climatic directions, so to speak, and seasons are reversed. The northern regions have a semi-tropical climate; in the far south, Patagonia is cold and arid.

In the center and east of the Republic lies a vast, treeless, grassy prairie, the famous pampas of Argentina, rising gradually toward the west. The extreme northwest is entirely mountainous, and culminates in a high, desolate plateau, the Puna de Atacama, 11,000 feet above the sea.

The Republic has always been essentially a pastorial and agricultural country. Coal and iron seem to be entirely lacking, and other minerals are not abundant. What industrial expansion the future has in store must depend upon the development of hydroelectric power, and upon etroleum of which there are deposits on the coast of Patagonia. Excellent forests exist in the sub-tropical north, but except for the quebracho, a tree from which is obtained an extract used in tanning, they are not exploited as they should be, and lumber and newsprint are imported from abroad.

High Sugar Cost Bars Export

The north produces sugar, cotton and tobacco. The annual sugar crop is some 60,000 tons, sufficient for all home needs, and a large surplus could be produced for export if high production costs did not preclude competition in the world's markets.

Cotton production is still in its infancy, but the Federal Government is trying to develop it in the region of the Chaco, west of the Paraná River, by attracting colonists and offering assistance and technical instruction. The question, however, is largely one of labor, and the success of the venture seems to be problematical.

In the west on the flank of the snow-covered Andes, where the trans-Andean railway creeps over the cordillera to Chile and the Pacific, lies the region of Cuyo, embracing the provinces of Mendoza and San Juan. Like California, it is an irrigated fruit country, noted for its extensive vineyards, which have been cultivated largely by Italian skill.

Southward, the steppes of Patagonia have acquired an economic importance with a rather remarkable development of the sheep-raising industry. Here settlers from the British Isles have been particularly conspicuous.

Cattle Country the Heart

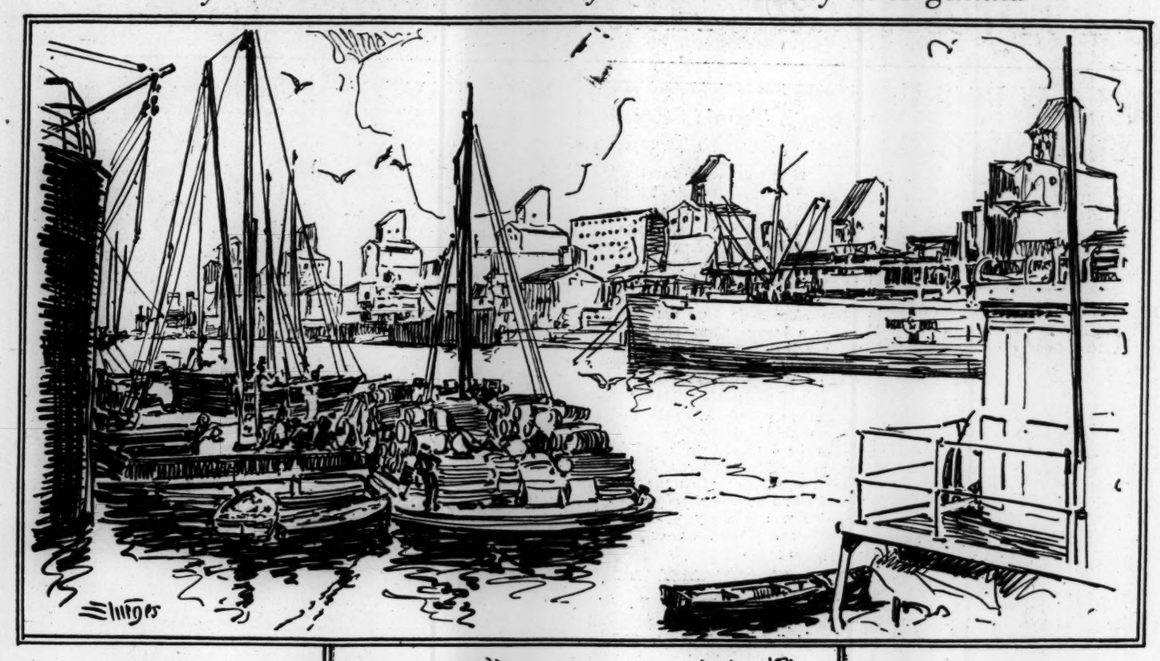
The heart of Argentina, the region commonly accepted by the foreign visitor as typical of the entire Republic, is the pampas. Here is the center of the vast cattle and sheep industry which makes Argentina the greatest exporter of meat in the world and the largest market for hides and wool.

Cattle, the progeny of animals first introduced by Spanish colonists in the sixteenth century, formerly roamed the pampas in endless wild herds, and like the buffalo of our plains were hunted only for their skins. Today these cattle have been mostly replaced by the best strains of Europe, and the annual cattle show at Buenos Aires boasts the finest animals bred. The gaucho, or Argentine cowboy, indomitable horseman and nature's troubadour, is the most typical figure in Argentina's national tradition. Grazing is the historic industry of the country.

With the growth of population and increase of land values, however, the same phenomenon is to be observed on these southern prairies as in the United States. Grazing lands are being turned to agriculture wherever the rainfall is sufficiently abundant, especially in the Provinces of Buenos Aires and Santa Fé. It was some 60 years ago that Buenos Aires first exported wheat to Europe; today the country is close to the top in the production of wheat, maize and other cereals.

Two million tons, or about 50 per cent, of the world's total of linseed is grown in Argentina, and the United States is the principal consumer.

Busy Harbor of Buenos Aires Symbolizes Activity in Argentina



Grain Elevators Show What a Wheat-Producing Country Argentina Is. Below Are Gauchos, or Cowboys, Who Tend Herds That Roam the Pampas.

Architects Adopt Honor Award Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A nation-wide system of honor awards, "creating year by year a visible history of the advance of architecture in the Nation's cities," has been adopted by the American Institute of Architects.

C. Herrick Hammond of Chicago, president, says the system will constitute a comprehensive scheme of education in good design, educational value being paramount.

The results of honor award programs already sponsored by chapters in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and other cities have justified in awakened interest in good architecture and noticeable improvement in the quality of building recently erected, the extension of the plan under uniform control, Mr. Hammond said. He announced that the Minnesota chapter of the institute has decided to issue awards for the best in Minneapolis architecture, and it is expected that similar action will be taken by other chapters, so that eventually distinction in architecture will annually receive public recognition throughout the United States.

The honor plan was framed by a special committee, of which David J. Witmer, of Los Angeles, is chairman, to apply primarily to plan, function and design of dwellings, multiple dwellings, commercial buildings, quasi-public buildings, public schools and public buildings.

LAND IN NORTH TO BE UTILIZED FOR TIMBER

Washington Assistant Reports on Survey of Michigan Region

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNSING, Mich.—Reforesting of land in the northern lake states which has proved unprofitable for agriculture is to be undertaken on a larger scale by the Federal Government, according to L. F. Kneipp, assistant forester, of Washington, D. C., who has completed a surveying trip through this region.

"Although the soil in these sections of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota is good," Mr. Kneipp said, "it is not so good that it can contribute to men and families the comforts of life that they can obtain by the same efforts in other ways. It seems to us that the highest possible use for this land will be for timber production, wild life conservation and outdoor recreation for the citizens of the Nation."

The forester declared that it was not contemplated that the Federal Government should undertake the whole job of forest regeneration, but should merely co-operate by acquiring areas typical in character and demonstrating on them the most effective methods of managing forest land, including cost and results.

Basically, the forester explained, the work of his department is divided by the ninety-fifth meridian. West of this line are the great national forests, where the United States is the largest holder of timbered acreage. In the East the federal holdings are smaller, and it is in this section that the work is now being centered.

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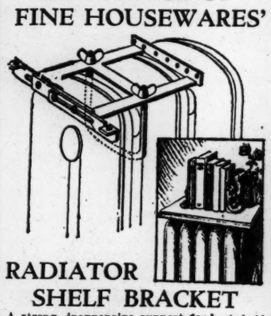

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SIX BIG GAMES FOR THE SOUTH

Some of Leaders Will Be Eliminated From Football Race

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Six big games within the organization head the list offered to Southern Conference football fans for the end of the week with at least four of these games in the nature of headline attractions. The championship race will also be clarified with eight of the contending teams still undefeated and four of such teams playing other squads with a perfect record. The mighty Alabama and Tennessee teams lock horns at Knoxville in what appears to be a very even engagement. Tennessee will be fighting to maintain a record that has been spotless for over two years and for a man who will be its coach for the final season. Alabama still remembers its defeat last year by a score of 15 to 13.

Playing at Chapel Hill, N. C., North Carolina will attempt to continue its magnificent march at the expense of Georgia's sophomores who are likely to be a bit frayed after a stirring battle with Yale. Carolina, like Alabama and Tennessee, is still undefeated in the Conference while Georgia will be making its 1929 debut against a member opponent. Back in 1923 and 1924 Florida, making its first real bid for recognition in the South, went to Atlanta and tied two great Georgia Technology teams. Saturday the 'Gators will again march on the Georgia capital city to engage a faltering Engineer team. At Charlottesville, Virginia will entertain Virginia Military Institute and the impending battle looks like a very close affair. Virginia is still undefeated while the Cadets have lost to Florida.

Two rivals of many years standing will meet at Jackson, Miss., when Mississippi A. & M. plays Louisiana. This year the Louisiana squad appears to be stronger than the Aggie eleven, but the result cannot be predicted in such bitterly contested games. Vanderbilt and Alabama Polytechnic Institute will play in Birmingham after a lapse of three years. This game constitutes one of the oldest of southern rivalries with 15 battles since 1893. The Commodores hold an edge in games won.

Two Intersectional Games

Two Conference teams will journey into other sections for intersectional combats. Washington & Lee will continue an old rivalry with West Virginia at Charleston, while Duke's young team will travel to Annapolis to tackle a good Navy eleven. The other Conference teams will be meeting other southern teams not in the Conference.

Friday's games brought the big surprise package of the year when the Georgia Technology slumped and a new star of the Conference, North Carolina, came into the limelight. Playing before a large crowd in Atlanta the Tar Heels completely baffled both the fans and Engineers with a brilliant aerial attack and won from the 1928 champions by a score of 18 to 7. Technology scored first after receiving a short punt when J. G. Thomason '30, star half, broke through for a 25-yard dash to the goal line. Undaunted, the Tar Heels came back with forward passes to rush to the Technology 19-yard line. At this point J. E. Magner '31, halfback, broke through the line to score. Banishment from the game of T. G. Jones '31, star Engineer pass receiver, and the resulting penalty for roughness, gave Carolina the ball in Technology territory during the early moments of the second quarter. Off-tackle dashes and passes put the ball in scoring distance with Magner again making the score. Shortly afterward the Tar Heels came back with the most startling play of the day to complete the scoring. J. D. Branch '32, brilliant sophomore quarterback, took a Technology punt and galloped 60 yards to score and give the stands their big thrill of the day. Play was even in the second half with neither team being able to score. Capt. R. S. Farris '30, guard, and F. A. Adkins '30, tackle, were the outstanding line stars for the Tar Heels. Great defensive work by E. O. Dunlap '31, Technology quarterback, and G. LaV. Maree '31, fullback, together with the fine kicking of L. W. Mizell '30, halfback, held the Tar Heels in check when the previously strong Engineer line failed to function.

Clemson Beats N. C. State

Playing at Florence, S. C., on Friday, Clemson continued its victorious march by defeating N. C. State's weak eleven 26 to 0. Play was ragged at times, but Clemson managed to score four touchdowns while using a patchedup backfield. J. H. Justus '31, although not being credited with a touchdown, was the big offensive threat. A 38-yard run to the 1-yard line by Justus brought the first Clemson score with L. C. Harvin '32, fullback substitute, crossing the goal line. R. C. Woodruff '30, crack end, intercepted a State pass for another score while Covington McMillan '30, half, and M. B. Welch '32, his substitute, broke the line for the other two. The Wolf Pack went to Clemson's 1-yard line when B. K. Melton '30, half, rushed 22 yards on a fake pass, but lacked the punch to score. Melton's running and the passing of F. T. Dellinger '32, half, featured for State.

Florida and Alabama Polytechnic Institute engaged in the first intraconference night gridiron battle when the two met in Cramton Bowl, Montgomery, on Friday. Holding back for more important rivals, the Floridians failed to impress in their 19-to-0 victory. The powerful 'Gator backs gained almost at will in the first half, but the second half was tighter with Leo Young '32, Auburn half, making some fine broken-field dashes. Florida scored early in the game when Clyde Crabtree '30, quarterback, took the ball on a cut-back play and galloped 30 yards to the goal line. D. H. VanSickel '30, great Florida end, took a pass from LeRoy Bethea '31 for the second marker. In the third period a pass from J. M. McEwen '30, quarterback, to J. H. Nolan '31, end, was good for 25 yards and a touchdown. In addition to the brilliance of the Florida backfield, the spectators were treated to some great defensive work by C. D. Harkins '31, Auburn center.

In a game that brought two strong elevens together in Lexington, Ky., Kentucky defeated Washington & Lee 20 to 6. A freak punt opened the way for Kentucky's first score, the play giving the ball to the Wild Cats on the 24-yard line. Short gains were added and then C. A. Spicer '31 crashed through for 14 yards and a touchdown. Straight football from midfield with Spicer doing most of the ball carrying sent him over for his second score. J. S. Kelly '32, sophomore half, completed the Kentucky scoring by breaking off tackle and running 63 yards to the goal line. A 15-yard sprint by H. L. Williams Jr. '31, end, after catching a 25-yard pass from quarterback J. G. Faulkner Jr. '31, gave the Generals their only touchdown.

Tulane had an easy time with an old rival at New Orleans turning back the inexperienced Mississippi A. & M. team 34-to-0. A 30-yard run by H. W. Whatley Jr. '31, halfback substitute, and two tries at the line sent the latter over for a touchdown. A long pass from Capt. W. B. Banker '30, found J. E. Dalrymple '31, end, across the goal line and Tulane had scored again. Captain Banker rolled up the score with two brilliant exhibitions when he ran 65 yards from the line of scrimmage to score and then duplicated the feat. Tulane's final score came after recovering an Aggie fumble on the 3-yard line. Quarterback R. O. Baumbach '29, bucked the line for the remaining yardage. Banker was the outstanding star for Tulane while W. A. Pappenheimer '30, quarterback, carried the Aggie burden until taken out.

Louisiana Shows Strength

Louisiana showed some strength by defeating South 27 to 14 at Baton Rouge. It was the opening Conference game for both colleges, and each tried all the tricks known to modern football in their scoring attempts. Louisiana provided the big thrill in the closing minute of play when J. A. Hendrix '30, half, made consecutive trips of 25 and 35 yards around end, with W. A. Reeves '31, half, making the last four yards to the goal line. Reeves and S. S. Bowman '32, hop, skip and jump member of the Olympic team, each crashed through from halfback to score additional touchdowns, while J. B. Luker '31, end, took a long pass from Bowman for the fourth. Just before the first half ended, Capt. W. M. Cravens '29, Sewanee end, took a 25-yard pass from C. W. Boyd '31, quarterback, and dashed 40 more yards to score. A running and passing attack early in the second half sent Boyd across for the final Sewanee touchdown. Dashes by Hendrix, Reeves and Bowman were spectacular.

Remembering a narrow 13-to-12 victory of last year, Tennessee romped and passed its way to a 52-to-7 victory over Mississippi. The badly handled Ole Miss team, having just met two Conference leaders, could offer little resistance to the flashy Volunteers. The great halfback pair of E. T. McEver '31 and J. S. Hackman '31 continued to run wild, with the former scoring four touchdowns. P. D. Heydrick '32, substituting for McEver, also shone brilliantly, scoring touchdowns on two long dashes into the open field. A 20-yard pass across the goal line provided the only Ole Miss score.

Maryland was again badly defeated at College Park when South Carolina ran away to a 26-to-6 victory. Freak plays started the winners on several touchdowns and there was hardly a Maryland misplay that did not greatly benefit the Carolians. A short punt from behind the Old Line goal placed the ball in position for J. L. Rhame '31, quarterback, to crash through for the first score. Maryland came back with G. V. Chalmers '32, halfback, taking a pass to the Carolina 25-yard line. C. R. Dodson '30, star end playing at half, smashed the line for 19 yards and carried the ball over in two more plays. E. J. Zobel Jr. '30, intercepted a pass and ran 60 yards for a second South Carolina score while E. W. Boineau '31, opposite half, took the kickoff and dashed 85 yards to the goal line. Boineau added another touchdown when he went over the Maryland line after a blocked punt had put the Game Cocks in scoring position.

Conference Breaks Even

The Conference again broke even in its intersectional games with the two squads playing at home winning and the two travelers losing. The big upset of the day came at Athens, Ga., when a Georgia team with only two 1928 regulars in the lineup, turned back a highly vaunted invader from Yale by a score of 15 to 0. Yale could not get started against a green, but determined, Georgia defense and it was not until the fourth quarter that the Blue could show any sustained drive. A huge crowd on hand to witness the dedication of the new Georgia Stadium and Yale's first southern appearance went away astonished at the brilliance of Georgia's new backfield composed of Austin J. Downs '32, quarter, Armin C. Waugh '31 and John F. Davidson '30, halves, and Benjamin Rothstein '30, full.

The fierce play of Capt. Joseph H. Boland '29, center, and M. A. Leathers '32, guard, and the great all-around play of Vernon S. Smith '32, end, was equally amazing. The latter in addition to breaking up numerous Yale passes and runs and doing the kicking for Georgia found time to score 13 of the 15 points made by the southern team. Rothstein and his substitute, J. Roberts '32, both played a brilliant defensive game that nullified practically all of Yale's aerial attempts.

Georgia scored first on a blocked punt when Smith covered the ball behind the Blue goal. A safety was added when A. J. Booth '32 of Yale fell on a loose ball behind his own goal. The final touchdown was added in the closing moments when Smith took a 25-yard pass from Spurgeon Chandler '32, halfback, and stepped across the goal line.

Virginia, playing at home, turned back another northern invasion, defeating Swarthmore 12 to 7. Capt. J. K. Sloan '30, Virginia quarterback, was the offensive star of the game, running back punts and dashing around the ends with enthusiasm. The Virginia leader was also given to fumbling, such carelessness costing his team a touchdown on one occasion, when he circled end for 20 yards only to fumble across the goal line. H. T. Faulconer '30 scored the first Virginia touchdown. In the final quarter, after being held on the one-yard line, Sloan returned the Swarthmore punt to scoring position, with Albert D. Lewy '31, substituting for Faulconer at full, carrying the ball over for the final and winning touchdown.

Vanderbilt Loses

Vanderbilt's eleven, victorious over Minnesota in their last meeting in 1924, met a superior Gopher team this year at Minneapolis and lost 15 to 6. A field goal and an intercepted pass gave Minnesota a 9-point lead at the half; but Vanderbilt's sophomore backs got under way in the second half and the Commodores played their opponents on fairly even terms. Minnesota and Vanderbilt each scored in the second half. The Vanderbilt touchdown came in the fourth period when P. S. Kirwan '32, end, took a pass from Benjamin Parker '32, fullback, on the 25-yard line, and dashed to the goal line.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute led the Pennsylvania team during the first half at Philadelphia, 8 to 7; but the Quakers came back with a second-half rally to win 14 to 8. A Pennsylvania kick blocked behind the goal line gave the Gobblers two points in the second period. P. H. Spear '31, Gobbler halfback, returned a punt 25 yards and then worked his way by short gains to the Pennsylvania goal line for a touchdown in the second quarter.

In games with Southern teams outside the organization, Alabama administered a crushing defeat to Chattanooga 46 to 0, and Virginia M. I. barely came through against the strong Citadel team 13 to 7.

Leads Southern Conference Eleven

CAPT. W. B. HICKS '30
University of Alabama Football Team

Southern Conference Scores

FLORIDA		ALABAMA	
54-Southern	0	55-Miss. Col.	0
12-Va. M. I.	7	22-Ole Miss...	7
19-Auburn	0	46-Chattanooga	0
85	7	123	7
AUBURN		NO. CAROLINA	
7-Birm.-So.	0	48-Wake Forest	0
7-Clemson	27	45-Maryland	0
0-Florida	19	18-Georgia T.	7
14	46	109	7
OLE MISS		GEORGIA	
7-Vanderbilt	19	7-Oglethorpe	13
7-Alabama	22	27-Furman	0
7-Tennessee	52	15-Yale	0
21	93	49	13
GEORGIA TECH.		KENTUCKY	
27-Miss. A.&M.	13	40-Maryville	0
7-No. Carolina	18	20-Wash. & Lee	6
34	31	60	6
LOUISIANA		MARYLAND	
59-La. College	0	34-Washington	7
58-S. W. La.	0	0-No. Carolina	43
27-South	14	6-So. Carolina	26
144	14	40	76
MISS. A. & M.		CLEMSON	
0-Hend. Brown	6	68-Newberry	0
13-Ga. Tech	27	32-Davidson	14
0-Milsap	7	27-Auburn	7
0-Tulane	34	26-N. C. State	0
13	74	153	21
N. C. STATE		DUKE	
6-Wash. & Lee	27	19-Mercer	6
0-Clemson	26	7-Pittsburgh	52
6	53	26	58
SEWANEE		SO. CAROLINA	
46-Bryson	0	27-Erskine	7
6-Transylvania	6	0-Virginia	6
14-La. State	27	26-Maryland	6
66	33	53	19
TENNESSEE		TULANE	
40-Centre	6	40-La. Normal	6
20-Chattanooga	0	13-Texas A.&M.	10
52-Ole Miss	7	34-Miss. A. & M.	0
112	13	87	16
VANDERBILT		VIRGINIA	
19-Ole Miss	7	27-Rand-Macon	6
26-Ouachita	6	6-So. Carolina	0
6-Minnesota	15	12-Swarthmore	7
51	28	45	13
VA. M. I.		VA. P. I.	
19-Hamp.Sydney	0	19-Roanoke	0
40-Richmond	0	37-Hamp-Sidney	6
7-Florida	12	8-Pennsylv'nia	14
13-Citadel	7		
79	19	64	20
WASH. & LEE			
64-Lynchburg	6		
27-N. C. State	6		
6-Kentucky	20		
97	32		

ELECT FRESHMEN LEADER

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—George Cadigan of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., has been elected to captain the Amherst College freshman football team for the present season. Cadigan is a quarterback and is a brother of Charles Cadigan, star Amherst back in 1925 and 1926.

BOGOLJUBOW IS WINNER

BERLIN (AP)—E. D. Bogoljubow of Triberg, challenger, defeated Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris, champion, in 71 moves in the fourteenth game of their world championship chess match today. The first 40 moves were played Tuesday. The series now stands: Alekhine 6, Bogoljubow 4 and 4 drawn.

MEUSEL SOLD TO REDS

NEW YORK (AP)—Robert W. Meusel, veteran outfielder who has been with the New York American League Baseball Club since 1920, has been sold outright to the Cincinnati Nationals after all clubs in the American League waived on his services, it was announced today at the office of the Yankees.

MRS. G. W. ROOPE LEADS WITH 85

Miss Bishop Close Behind With an 86 for U. S. Women's Senior Golf Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y.—A veteran woman golfer, Mrs. George W. Roope of the Brae Burn Country Club of West Newton, Mass., who won the first United State Senior Women's Golf Association championship in 1924 over what was then known as the Westchester Biltmore Country Club course with a gross score of 183 for the 32 holes, returned to the same links which are now known under the shorter name of Westchester Country Club to top the field in the first round of play with an 85 Wednesday in quest of the national title.

Miss Georgianna Bishop of the Brooklawn Country Club, Bridgeport, Conn., who won the title last year and also in 1925 and 1926, is only one stroke behind Mrs. Roope, with an 86. Miss Bishop won the title last year with a score of 86-86—172; which score was seven strokes better than the runners-up, Mrs. F. E. Dubois of Wee Burn Golf Club and Mrs. R. H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, who tied for second place.

Third place in Wednesday's golf test was taken by Mrs. Samuel S. Laird Jr. of Westchester with an 87, while Mrs. Charles J. Downey of the Springfield Country Club of West Springfield, Mass., in spite of three 7's scored on her finishing nine holes, was still in the running with a 90 which took fourth place. Mrs. Dubois captured fifth place with a 91.

Mrs. Roope went out in 45 strokes, losing three to the title defender and two to Mrs. Laird, but the Brae Burn player came back with a 40, one under women's par, to take the lead in the first half of the tourney. Mrs. Roope did well in putting, having a remarkable total of 10 one-putt greens.

Thirty-five players started the tournament, and, if the quality of play on the first day is any criterion, there will be a good battle for the 1929 title. The cards of the two leading players:

Mrs. Roope, out 6 5 5 4 6 5 5 3 6—45
Miss Bishop, out 5 4 6 3 7 5 5 3 4—42
Mrs. Roope, in. 6 2 4 4 5 5 3 6 5—40—85
Miss Bishop, in 7 4 4 5 4 4 5 6 5—44—86

The scores:

Mrs. G. H. Roope, Brae Burn	45	40	85
Miss G. Bishop, Brooklawn	42	44	86
Mrs. S. S. Laird, Jr., Westbury	43	44	87
Mrs. Charles Downey, Springfield	43	47	90
Mrs. F. E. Dubois, Wee Burn	46	45	91
Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Westchester	48	44	92
Mrs. S. P. Jadwin, Huntington Bay	46	46	92
Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Brae Burn	47	46	93
Mrs. J. Stiefel, Wheeling, W. Va.	48	45	93
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion	48	44	96
Mrs. R. F. Reid, Cleveland	51	45	96
Mrs. Hugh Halsell, Sleepy Hollow	49	47	96
Mrs. Walter Perry, Fairfield	51	47	98
Mrs. W. C. Denison, Cleveland	53	47	100
Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Hackensack	54	48	102
Mrs. H. Knight, Wollaston, Mass.	49	54	103
Mrs. G. H. Thomas, Trumbull	53	51	104
Mrs. S. G. Brundage, Pomonok	53	53	106
Mrs. Richard Payson, Portland	60	46	106
Mrs. Harry Ridaboch, Woodway	54	53	107
Mrs. John Maxwell, Merion	58	49	107
Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Arcola	56	52	108
Mrs. B. T. Kissam, Apawamis	53	56	109
Miss P. Schwarzwalder, Mahopac	52	58	110
Mrs. P. H. Jadwin, Huntington Bay	56	55	111
Mrs. G. T. Montgomery, Englewood	61	51	112
Mrs. R. A. Gillespie, Woodway	56	56	112
Mrs. G. McClelland, Apawamis	60	54	114
Mrs. W. Gardner, Buffalo	58	58	116

ANOTHER CALM IN STAR CLASS SERIES

Sparkler II Is Leading Field With 87 Points

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A calm Wednesday afternoon prevented the final running of the international star class yacht race on Lake Pontchartrain, and another attempt will be made to determine which of the 23 little sailboats will be the 1929 champion.

The first morning race, the fourth in the five-race series, was held Wednesday, with the Eel, of the Chesapeake Bay fleet, flashing across in the lead, closely pursued by the defending champion, Sparkler II, of the Southern Yacht Club, New Orleans.

By winning Wednesday the Eel stood only two points behind the Sparkler II in the cumulative point scoring, with Budsal II of the New Suffolk (N. Y.) Yacht Club, and Peggy Wee of the Bayside (N. Y.) Yacht Club, tied for third position.

The points score stands as follows: Sparkler II, 87; Eel, 85; Budsall II, 73; Peggy Wee, 79; Okla II, Southport, Conn., 70; Tempe III, 64; Sunbeam, West Hampton, L. I., 64; Rhody, Warwick Neck, R. I., 63; Fleet Star, Seagate, N. Y., 58; Vixen, Seaside Park, N. J., 57; Startlite, San Diego, Calif., 55; Majella II, Peoria, Ill., 49; Chico, Vancouver, B. C., 49; Movie Star II, Los Angeles, 48; Juno, Philadelphia, 36; Kauila, Honolulu, 35; Skipper, Santa Barbara, Calif., 32; Mambi, Havana, Cuba, 30; Alcyone, Barbados, B. W. I., 20; Tomboy, Norfolk, Va., 16; Mille Tonnere, Bay of St. Louis, Miss., 15; Limbos, Manila, P. I., 14.

NEW ASSOCIATION STARTED

NEW YORK—The District of Columbia Association of the Amateur Athletic Union came into existence, Wednesday, and brought the number of associations in this country to 25, according to an official announcement from National Secretary Daniel J. Ferris. The new association is made up from territory carved out of the South Atlantic Association and will have headquarters at Washington. Robert E. Acorn, former Lafayette track star and now a Washington attorney, was named the first president.

RICKENBACKER TO CONTINUE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, war ace and racing authority, will continue as chairman of the contest board of the American Automobile Association and immediately undertake to develop a program for the future of official racing, according to an announcement by Thomas P. Henry, president of the American Automobile Association.

TO CHALLENGE FOR YACHT CLUB

LONDON (AP)—At a meeting of the British American Cup committee it was decided to cable a challenge to the Corinthian Yacht Club for a series of races for the Seawanhaka Cup, to be held in American waters early in September 1930. Six new six-meter yachts will be built in Britain as possible challengers.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Wesleyan 5, Conn. Aggies 1.
West Point 3, St. Johns 2.

French Tennis Stars Lose to Japanese

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Tokyo

FRENCH tennis aces, Henri Cochet and Jacques B. Brugnon, were defeated by Japanese stars this afternoon while five imperial princes looked on. They seemed hardly to have recovered their land legs after their long sea voyage after a barnstorming tour.

Takeiichi Harada defeated Cochet 6—3, 6—2, while Kiro Sato, a student at Waseda University, defeated Brugnon 9—7, 4—6, 11—9. The matches were played at the Tokyo Lawn Tennis Club.

In the doubles Harada and Aoki were leading Landry and Rodel 6—3, 6—3, 5—5 when the match was called on account of darkness.

Cochet apparently was out of condition, playing an easy-going baseline game.

New Polo Ball Is Adopted for Play

Most Important Development in History of the Indoor Game

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new type of polo ball will be introduced for championship matches for the coming indoor season, it was learned Wednesday night at the annual meeting of the Indoor Polo Association. The new ball, officially adopted, is no larger than the old one, but instead of being inflated, it is made solidly of a rubber composition. There are no laces and only a single seam in the leather covering. Because the two balls are so different, it will mark the most important development in the indoor game.

Other business at the annual meeting took place in the election of officers and the ratification of handicaps, which make Winston F. C. Guest the first 10-goal player in the history of the game; set late March or early April as tentative dates for the year's national championships, and issued the new yearbook containing revised bylaws and rules and a history of the championships.

Officials are of the opinion that the new ball will be far more accurate, so much so that the executive committee has recommended that the goal post mouth be reduced from 12 to 10 feet.

George C. Sherman was elected honorary president, following the annual dinner. Other officers elected were: Robert A. Granniss, president; O. De Gray Vanderbilt, vice-president; Archer W. Kinny, treasurer, and Wyman D. Herbert, secretary.

The executive committee includes the officers and Col. J. D. Howlett, B. L. Spence, G. W. Matthews Jr., J. O. Lennon and Col. F. K. Hyatt.

The delegates were J. J. Burns, Yale University; Frank B. Edwards, Norwich University; J. P. Graham, Ramapo Valley Polo Club; Lieut. A. George, Governor's Island Polo Club; Harry Disston, Seventh Regiment Polo Club; McDowell Hosley, 104th Field Artillery; R. F. Hartdegen, Artillery Polo Club; H. E. Hodge, Westfield Polo Club; F. D. Sharp, Harvard University; F. K. Hyatt, Pennsylvania Military Academy; S. S. O'Reilly, Intercollegiate Polo Association; Charles M. Hart, 101st Cavalry, Brooklyn; George Matthews Jr., Squadron A; B. L. Spence, Riding and Driving Club, Brooklyn; W. H. Hardy, Allenhurst Polo Club; Harold R. Greene, Ridgewood Riding Club; J. O. Lennon, New York Athletic Club; Walter C. Lattimore, Princeton Polo Association; Robert R. Steiger, Hartford Cavalry Polo Association.

H. A. A. SURPLUS FUND TOWARD GYMNASIUM

Harvard Corporation Grants Permission to Go Ahead

The Harvard University gymnasium, now under construction, is assured of early completion since the corporation has sanctioned the use of surplus funds now held by the Harvard Athletic Association toward the project. The H. A. A. has some $600,000 under control, but did not have the right to use it in connection with the new gymnasium. The progress of the much-needed building has been hesitant from lack of funds. Controversies arose and after much time had elapsed the corporation finally has granted the permission according to the announcement Wednesday night.

When the H. A. A. first sought permission the corporation promptly declined to permit its use for that purpose. It was hinted that the controlling body had plans for putting the H. A. A. surplus funds into a permanent athletic endowment that would provide all expenses of the association and perhaps lead to the development of intra-mural athletics.

With the right to go ahead William J. Bingham, director of athletics, has announced that sufficient funds to complete the building will be used which will probably reach an amount of about $400,000. The new gymnasium will provide for what has been a need for years, a large swimming pool, basketball facilities and all indoor activity of college athletics.

Now that the necessary money is at hand the building may be completed in May. The swimming pool is

BERRY IS ELECTED LEAGUE PRESIDENT

College Basketball Body Holds Annual Meeting

NEW YORK—Romeyn Berry, of Cornell, was elected president of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League at the annual fall meeting of the executive committee in the Columbia Club, according to an announcement to the Associated Press by Elwood W. Kemp Jr., secretary-treasurer of the league. Mr. Berry succeeds Ernest B. Cozens of Pennsylvania.

The committee adopted a memorial resolution to Mr. Cozens, pointing out his lifelong devotion to the welfare of college athletics.

William J. Chipman of the Associated Press, was appointed official statistician of the league. Official averages will be announced as soon as practicable after the close of each season.

The meeting was attended by representatives from Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania. It was voted to hold the next meeting in New York some time in January.

S. C. SMITH TO LEAD FENCERS

Sibley C. Smith '31 of Providence, R. I., has been elected captain of the Harvard University fencing team for the coming season. Smith takes D. I. Modell's place, because Modell finished his course and graduated ahead of schedule.

DR. P. B. HAWK GAINS SEMIFINAL ROUND

Defeats Stockton in Three-Set Battle, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.—Dr. Philip B. Hawk of New York gained a semifinal round bracket in the men's singles of the Greenbriar autumn tennis tournament at the Greenbriar Golf and Tennis Club here Wednesday, defeating J. P. Stockton, also of New York, in a brilliant three-set match, scored at 7—5, 4—6, 6—4. Stockton was not in the best of condition, but forced Dr. Hawk with his service and terrific forehand drive. John S. Millen of the West Side Tennis Club of New York also gained a semi-final round bracket, defeating S. Howard Voshell, another New Yorker, 6—4, 6—3.

Emmett J. Pare, United States clay court champion, and Harvey Lake are already in the semifinal round.

Miss Virginia Hilleary of Philadelphia reached the women's singles final round with a straight-set victory over Mrs. Harrison Smith of New York, 6—3, 6—3. Mrs. P. B. Hawk advanced to the semifinal round, defeating Miss Florence S. Le Boutillier of New York, 6—2, 6—4. The summary:

GREENBRIAR AUTUMN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MEN'S SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Dr. P. B. Hawk defeated J. P. Stockton, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

John S. Millen defeated S. Howard Voshell, 6—4, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Mrs. P. B. Hawk defeated Miss Florence S. LeBoutillier, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Virginia Hilleary defeated Mrs. Harrison Smith, 6—3, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Miss Virginia Hilleary and Mrs. P. B. Hawk defeated Miss Ryan and Mrs. Graham, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Hilleary and Mrs. Hawk defeated Miss Stoddard and Miss Rainey, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Duffy defeated Mrs. Shedden and Miss LeBoutillier, 7—5, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES

Mrs. P. B. Hawk and Emmet J. Pare defeated Miss Barbara Stoddard and Ehret Howell, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. Shedden and Dr. Hawk defeated Mrs. Duffy and Mr. Johnson, 6—3, 6—0.

New Record for Outboard Motors

Marshall Eldridge Travels Close to 45 Miles Per Hour

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEORIA, Ill.—Driving his outboard motorboat over the new Peoria Lake course at a rate of 44.031 m. p. h., Marshall Eldridge of Brighton, Mass., made a new record for this type of racing boat in competition. The races are the first annual meet of the merged American, Mississippi Valley and Outboard Associations, operating under the title of Mississippi Valley Power Boat Association. The races were held over the official 2½-mile course, with full attendance and supervision of the officers of the new association and with the local Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club, James Lacey, commodore, as hosts.

The races, which extended over a three-day program, covered the complete range of outboard motorboat classes, and furnished many a thrill and several new records for the coming year. Trials for a new mile record were delayed a day, due to the high wind and choppy water course. The two new mile records made were: Douglas Haskins, Boston, Mass., 26.481 m. p. h., Class A; and F. E. Ludolph, Chicago, 29.353 m. p. h., Class E.

Combining the times of the heats for the two final days the National Outboard Racing Commission officials awarded the cups and medals on the basis of the fastest time for the total heats, a distance of 10 miles. The summaries:

Class A won by D. A. Haskins, Boston, Mass., 23m. 53.6s.; second, Arthur Sullivan, Boston, Mass.

Class B won by H. L. Ferguson, Los Angeles, Calif., 16m. 31.14s. (a new record); second, Jules Herbst, Wilmington, N. C.; third, William Frey, Madison, Wis.

Class C won by Carl Koeffler, Wauwatosa, Wis., 15m. 30.2s.; second, J. T. Milliken, St. Louis, Mo.; third, Glenn Hafer, Spirit Lake, Ia.

Class D won by Richard Upsall, Bass Lake, Ind., 13m. 54s.; second, Marshall Eldredge, Brighton, Mass.; third, A. W. Amsler, Toledo, O.

Class E won by F. E. Ludolph, Chicago, 16m. 18.1s.; second, Eskel Carlson, Galesburg, Ill.; third, E. J. Lillie, Chicago.

The meet brought over 125 entries, from 25 states. It is expected that the next year's meet will be held in the East, the location to be determined later.

CONNECTICUT TURNS BACK RHODE ISLAND

Nutmeg State Golfers Show a Reversal of Form

NAYATT, R. I. (AP)—Connecticut turned back Rhode Island, 7 to 2, in the second engagement of the three-day tri-state women's golf matches at the Rhode Island Country Club Wednesday. The Nutmeg Staters showed a complete reversal after losing to Massachusetts Tuesday, and for the most part, their winning representatives downed their Rhode Island rivals without even being pressed.

Mrs. Thomas Hucknall of Stanford, Connecticut's women's champion, led the victory procession by defeating Miss Virginia Kenworthy, the Rhode Island titleholder, 3 and 2.

Only Mrs. Wilbur A. Rice, former Rhode Island champion, and Mrs. E. T. Gross won points for the home team, the latter going 19 holes to beat Miss Doris Bryant of Brooklawn.

Mrs. H. A. Martelle, captain of the Connecticut team, achieved an individual triumph in the series by playing a 90 for the second successive day to win the 36-hole medal play tournament, which was staged in conjunction. Her aggregate of 180 gave her a two-stroke margin over Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Boston district champion, who led the field with an 87 Tuesday, but took a 95 Wednesday.

The series closes today with Massachusetts meeting Rhode Island, and the Bay Staters need to win only two of nine matches to capture the team title.

CHICAGO SHARES ABOUT $3500

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Each member of the World Series losing Chicago Cubs will receive approximately $3500 for his efforts in the baseball classic, it is announced here. The official share is $4002, but the players generously offered to divide with other employees connected with the club.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Fonseca Is Most Valuable Player

Baseball Writers' Vote Goes to League's 1929 Batting Leader

NEW YORK (AP)—L. A. Fonseca, Cleveland first baseman and new batting champion of the American League, is the "most valuable player" of the league for 1929, based upon the decision of a committee of baseball writers representing each city in the circuit.

At the request of the sports editor of the Associated Press, this committee, named by the baseball writers covering the World Series, cast its ballots in the absence of an official selection by the American League, which abolished this year the award it had made annually since 1922. The National League makes its last official selection this year, to be announced later.

The veteran Fonseca won the unofficial contest from contenders in the ranks of the world's champion Athletics because he was rated high on seven of the eight lists prepared by the baseball experts.

J. J. Dykes, whose all-around infield play was a vital factor in the success of the Athletics, was the favorite choice among the champions, and finished second in the vote. A. H. Simmons, J. E. Foxx and G. S. Cochrane also figured high, causing "split ballots" that kept any one member of the champions from heading off Fonseca.

Fonseca, although receiving only one vote for first place, had three votes for second place, two for third and one for fourth to make up his total of 46 points. Dykes received three ballots for first place and one for second place, totaling 31 points. Simmons was the first choice of two experts, Foxx and Cochrane of one each. Cochrane won the 1928 official award.

H. E. Manush, St. Louis outfielder and runner-up to Cochrane last year, placed third with 26 votes; C. L. Gehringer of Detroit, fourth with 25, and J. I. Judge, veteran Washington first baseman, fifth with 24.

A. M. Lazzeri, second baseman, topped the Yankee choices with 22 votes, but G. H. Ruth, 1923 winner, was just behind with 19. H. L. Gehrig, who won the official award in 1927, did not get a single vote. Twenty-one players figured in the voting.

The members of the committee casting ballots for the American League's "most valuable player," for announcement through the Associated Press, were Harry G. Salsinger, Detroit; John B. Keller, Washington; John C. Hoffman, Chicago; Ford C. Frick, New York; Gordon Cobbledick, Cleveland; Paul Shannon, Boston; S. C. Keener, St. Louis, and William Dooley, Philadelphia.

The results of their balloting, based on eight points for first place, seven for second, etc., follow:

Player and Club	Points
L. A. Fonseca, Cleveland	46
J. J. Dykes, Philadelphia	31
H. E. Manush, St. Louis	26
C. L. Gehringer, Detroit	25
J. I. Judge, Washington	24
A. M. Lazzeri, New York	22
G. H. Ruth, New York	19
A. H. Simmons, Philadelphia	16
J. E. Foxx, Philadelphia	15
M. J. McManus, Detroit	9
G. S. Cochrane, Philadelphia	8
W. E. Kamm, Chicago	7
Oscar Melillo, St. Louis	7
Alphonse Thomas, Chicago	7
C. N. Reynolds, Chicago	6
H. E. Averill, Cleve

ARMY ASKS NAVY FOR CONFERENCE

West Point Superintendent Wires Head of Naval Academy

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Taking the initiative with a definite proposal for the renewal of football relations between the United States Military Academy and United States Naval Academy, Maj.-Gen. William R. Smith, superintendent of the Military Academy, today telegraphed Rear Admiral S. S. Robison, superintendent of the Naval Academy, proposing an early conference in Washington, aimed at reconciliation.

As a basis for ending the break which resulted originally from differences over eligibility standards, Major-General Smith proposed "that any member of either student body, who is declared eligible by his academy authorities, will be eligible to play."

This is the first peace move made by West Point since all efforts at a compromise on eligibility rules failed to prevent a break in relations following the 1927 game at the Polo Grounds.

The army has insisted from the outset that its privilege of playing athletes, regardless of their previous varsity competition, be unrestricted. Major-General Smith's proposal indicates West Point has not receded from this viewpoint, although room is left for discussion of the whole situation, involving the navy's desire for a three-year limit on player competition.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials of both the War and Navy Departments were of the opinion today that it would be impossible for the West Point and Annapolis football teams to meet this fall.

Chairman Britten of the House Naval Committee had proposed a meeting between the service elevens at Solider Field, Chicago, in early December.

Britten today said he still believed if President Hoover would instruct the army chief of staff and the naval chief of operations to have the game played this fall that it would be done.

SIDELINES

IT NOW appears that Harvard may lose the services of a strong guard for the game with the United States Military Academy Saturday. The Crimson had depended upon George N. Talbot 2d '32 to fill the guard position, but now the chances are slim that he will get into action. This will take William D. Ticknor Jr. '31 from a tackle position to guard, and Foster S. Davis '30 will play tackle.

In 17 previous encounters between Indiana and Chicago the Maroons won 16. The only contest taken by the Hoosiers was a 6-to-0 game in 1910. Even last year, when the Maroons had their "worst team" in history, losing to nearly everybody else, the Hoosiers, unusually strong, could not shake the tradition of Chicago victories, losing 13 to 0. This season's game was no exception, Chicago again winning, this time 13 to 7.

Another of the many attempts to bring the U. S. Military and Naval Academies together again on the football gridiron is under way and it does seem that these two should play. They are what is termed "natural" rivals and, being representative of the United States Government, it hardly seems right that relations between the two, even in an athletic way, should be strained.

One thing Iowa seems to need and need badly is a reliable punter. The punts of the Hawkeyes averaged 25 yards at Ohio State, and nothing less than twice that distance is considered a worthy performance. And it was a blocked punt that cost Iowa the game. The fault here may have been either in the line, or in the kicker being slow getting the ball away. With improved punting Iowa would look much better.

Able punting can make a poor team look good and poor punting can make a good one look bad. That is another reason why Northwestern will miss H. H. B. Bruder '31, star halfback. In the game with Wisconsin, which the Wildcats won, 7 to 0, Bruder sent four consecutive punts out of bounds within the five-yard line. He first came into prominent notice in the game with Dartmouth last season.

Reports have it that Maj. Frank W. Cavanaugh, coach of the Fordham eleven that defeated New York University, 26 to 0, will resign his position at that university at the conclusion of this season. He does not intend to leave football, however. He has coached at Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Boston College, Worcester Tech, Denver Athletic Club and University of Cincinnati.

Brown may be handicapped in its game with Yale Saturday. Two varsity linemen are doubtful for the game, John C. Ferrebee '32 and Ernest G. Hapgood Jr. '31. Yale was quite expectant of a real battle from Brown and not at all sure of being able to gain a verdict over the Rhode Island eleven.

By reason of his three touchdowns A. J. Yunevich '32, new fullback at Purdue, against Michigan last Saturday, takes the leadership in "Big Ten" scoring. He shows 18 points. Next is Joseph Gembis '30, fullback, who scored 10 points for Michigan, with a touchdown, a field goal and a point after touchdown. Thirteen players have taken part in the scoring in games which have a bearing on the conference title.

Some fans with tickets for the football game between the United States Military Academy of West Point and University of Illinois, scheduled for Nov. 9 at Champaign, Ill., are still expecting to see the cadet corps and band march on the Memorial Stadium field. This expectation seems to cling, in spite of the repeated announcements that it was impossible to bring the cadets without charging enormous prices for tickets, as was done for the Army-Navy game in Chicago.

While the varsity football team at University of Chicago is made up largely of sophomores, the best new man is a senior, J. C. Bunge '30, who played on the Dartmouth University team for two years but failed to win a letter. He is regarded as a valuable discovery at Chicago; though he played guard, he is slated for a tackle position. The change in his status may be due either to a difference of opinion between the two coaches, or a difference in the caliber of the candidates; or maybe Bunge has found himself at last.

Something of a novel nature in offensive talent is provided University of Michigan by M. R. Hudson '32, 190-pound halfback. He kicks with his left foot and throws passes with his left hand and is likely to prove a Wolverine star this season.

Walter L. Terry is a varsity man in three sports at Colgate University and he plays all of them well. Just now he is busily engaged fullbacking it for the big Maroon eleven, a job he had considerable experience at while a sophomore last year.

DRY LAW VIOLATION INDUCED BY AGENTS

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Judge D. Lawrence Groner of the United States District Court holds that a person induced to violate the national prohibition act by a law enforcement officer should not be punished.

In his instruction to a jury here, in the case of A. G. Blankenship of Petersburg, Judge Groner said, "A man who is a law-abiding citizen and who is induced by prohibition officers to violate the law should be acquitted. The primary crime is with the officer and not with the citizen." The defendant was acquitted.

Directing Reorganization of Indian Affairs Office

Wide World
CHARLES J. RHOADS

New Photoplays

Moran and Mack

NEW YORK—The number of superior new talking films grows apace. Among the latest Broadway releases are "Why Bring That Up," featuring Moran and Mack, the Two Black Crows, whose amusing patter is repeated the world over via phonograph records, and "Three Live Ghosts," transposed from the popular stage play of several seasons ago.

The Moran and Mack affair, playing at the Rialto, follows the popular idiom of back-stage pictures that are the fashion just now, and relates entertainingly how the Two Black Crows got started on their road to fame and fortune and how their partnership nearly came to grief through the agency of some money-grabbing interlopers. George Abbott, well known playwright and stage director, handled this film for Paramount, bringing to his task all his skill in shaping pungent, realistic situations for dramatic presentation. The story material that Octavus Roy Cohen and Hector Turnbull prepared for Mr. Abbott's direction is of small originality or importance, but the whole picture runs along so smoothly, so ingratiatingly, that the credit for its success obviously belongs to the director.

On the acting side, Moran and Mack deliver the goods, as usual, and they are given several chances to do their familiar acts in blackface. Harry Green, as their manager, shares honors with them, for the clever way in which he makes every line count. Evelyn Brent plays the interloping chorus girl with all her accustomed glitter and hardness, and the cast includes Bert Swor, Freeman Wood, Lawrence Leslie, and Jack Luden. There are some tuneful numbers introduced and some interesting back-stage effects. But first and last, "Why Bring That Up" belongs to Mr. Abbott.

"Three Live Ghosts"

"Three Live Ghosts," playing at the Rivoli Theater, is one of those well-tailored pictures that United Artists turns out from time to time with the help of William Cameron Menzies's handsome and effectively contrived settings. It is a story designed all for laughs, and, as I recall Frederick S. Isham's play, the laughs come more easily and plausibly via this present screen version. "Three Live Ghosts" has figured before as a silent picture, but it has come into its own finally at the hands of Thornton Freeland, a promising newcomer among directors, and Beryl Mercer, Charles McNaughton, and Claude Allister, leading members of the cast.

Miss Mercer and Mr. McNaughton play their original stage rôles, and succeed admirably in making their cockney speech get over. As the avaricious Mrs. Iggens and her supposedly lost-in-the-war adopted son, these two players give the film its salty tang and racy humors. How the three impecunious warrior buddies came home from the front to face departmental extinction and how they won their way to reinstatement and affluence is graphically set forth. There are colorful Armistice Day scenes in the London streets and a romantic little strand is woven into the story for contrast and audience value. Max Marcin, one of the many recruits from the Broadway theater now in Hollywood, assisted in the production, and Harry Stubbs, Joan Bennett, Hilda Vaughn, Nancy Price, Arthur Clayton, and Tenen Holtz are the other players in the cast. R. F.

Maine Paintings Rival Specimens

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The artist's work in illustrating the findings of natural science expeditions is becoming increasingly important, if the experience of the Crane-Pacific party sent out by the Field Museum here may be taken as an example.

Paintings and color sketches, drawn in Haiti, Panama, the islands of the South Seas, Borneo, New Guinea and other out of the way places, depicting land, aerial and marine animals, have been placed on display at the museum.

Drawn by Walter A. Weber, a recent graduate of the University of Chicago, who accompanied the party, they rival in interest the specimens sent back by the expedition.

The expedition traveled more than 25,000 miles on its voyage aboard Cornelius Crane's yacht Illyria.

OLD AGE PENSION PLAN PRAISED IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Warm praise for plans for an old-age pension program in New York State was given by Herbert H. Lehman, Acting Governor; Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York, and Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Mayor, at a meeting of the American Association for Old Age Security, just held here at the Russell Sage Foundation.

A letter from Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt from Warm Springs, Ga., expressed the hope that "some provision that will better care for the aged needy of the State" might be written into the statute books at the next session of the Legislature.

INDIANS NEED HELP OF PUBLIC, FRIENDS ASSERT

(Continued from Page 1)

them live in isolated communities where little work is available. They have had little experience in striking afield and finding work for themselves. They must be shown the way.

Industrial Training Essential

"Industrial training for the young Indians in the schools is a part of the necessary Indian program over a long period of years. But on the reservations are thousands of mature Indians, many of them with educations comparable to those of the average white, who lives in comparative idleness and often are in want. There would seem to be no object in the way of immediate intensive campaigns looking to the procurement of work for these Indians. Where there is no work on or near the reservation in question, there would seem no reason why they should not be encouraged to migrate as do other people who are unemployed, to points where work may be secured. Finding employment for these adult idle Indians is a problem of the present and immediate future.

"There is no question of the ability of the Indian as a worker. Continuing earnest effort should make it possible to present many employment possibilities to the Indians and thus to lead them always toward normal self-sufficiency.

"Great numbers of Indians will, of course, remain on the reservations for a long time. There they have their native industries, such as weaving, silversmith work, their flocks and raising of crops. There are possibilities of bringing new work to them from outside. Every possibility should be encouraged."

Moral Support Needed

The success of the reorganized Indian bureau, Mr. Scattergood told the conference, depended in a large measure upon the financial and moral support of the people and of Congress. Building upon what the Indian has and what the missionary and Government have already done, may solve the riddle of the Indian sphinx, he said. An appeal to the better side of the Indian character, he felt, should be substituted for the talk about "inferiority complex."

General Scott, with his picturesque experience of 52 years' contact with the Indians, reviewed some of the Government's work in dealing with this problem since 1789. He criticized the fraud and abuse, said conditions were better, and paid tribute to those loyal workmen who have carried on in the face of poor pay and opposition.

A colorful story of some of the ideals of the Indian were related by the Rev. Hugh L. Burleson, bishop of South Dakota, who described incidents in 40 years' association with the "Red Brother." He naïvely admitted that he hardly knew as much as some writers do after a few days on a reservation.

He urged that the whites try to see the Indian as he is and work out his future on that line instead of trying to force him into the "jazz" of civilization where he is overwhelmed. He recalled attending an Indian reform affair in New York where he said the shimmer of silk, the glitter of jewels and the painting of faces was more savage than anything he had ever seen on an Indian reservation. Patience, perseverance and understanding he urged as a way to bring about the absorption of the Indian into the body politic.

Join in Singing "America"

In opening the conference, Daniel A. Smiley, the host, asked the 150 present from various parts of the United States to join in "America," which they did, singing, "I love thy rocks and rills, thy woods and templed hills," while looking out over the sky-blue waters of Lake Mohonk to evergreens, red maples, yellow chestnuts and white birch, scattered among the templed hills of white-faced rocks that rise beyond.

Mr. Smiley read from the Bible, Romans 15:1, "We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves," which admonition is the sentiment the conference seeks to exemplify. Dr. John R. Mott expanded this in his invocation.

At the Wednesday evening session, the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, who presided, sketched a generation of Indian progress. Today, he said, 70,000 Indian children were being educated with the consent of their parents.

The Rev. Dr. Fred Riggs, principal of the Santee Normal Training School in Nebraska, recalled that it was at a meeting at his father's home in 1882 that Alfred K. Smiley suggested that similar meetings be held at Lake Mohonk and the next year conferences were started here.

Work "the Best Education"

Dr. Riggs enthusiastically and graphically outlined his solution for the Indian problem. He said the best higher education for the Indian was to put him to work instead of destroying his incentive by too much government rations and idleness.

He claimed that the Indian was a better mechanic than farmer and to force him to try to make a living on land that a white man could not farm successfully was unreasonable.

Miss Edna Grover, in charge of the home economics department of the Indian bureau, told of their service, and Hervey B. Peairs, superintendent of education in the bureau, described the work of his department.

F. H. Newell, former chief of the United States Reclamation Service, told how the Indians had benefited by $40,000,000 expended in controlling and supplying water to some 200 reservations in 26 states. To complete the work he said $30,000,000 should be spent. He regretted that improvement in the conditions had not been in step with irrigation work.

INDIAN RESERVATION OIL NETS $221,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Owners of land in the Osage Indian Reservation have received more than $221,000,000 from oil developments in their territory, according to a report just issued by the American Petroleum Institute. Bonuses on leases of oil lands accounted for $108,000,000 of that amount, and the balance was comprised of royalty payments on the oil, gas and gasoline produced on the land.

The report called attention to the extensive opportunities for development of oil lands in the United States and cited figures of the Bureau of Mines showing that approximately 7000 separate companies, partnerships and individuals are engaged in oil production or in other branches of developing oil lands. Government estimates placed developed oil acreage at 3,000,000 with an additional 22,000,000 acres held as unproved oil lands, it said.

G. R. KINNEY CO. INCOME

Net income of G. R. Kinney of $562,817 for nine months ended Sept. 30 is after federal taxes, etc., and is equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.52 on 160,000 common shares, compared with $417,968, or 62 cents a share, on same common for the 1928 period.

War Glamour Called 'Menace to Peace'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ERIE, Pa.—Brilliant military uniforms and militaristic exhibitions by patriotic orders which perpetuate the glamour and noise of war through martial music were condemned as "the greatest menace to modern peace," by Mrs. Ralph W. Johnson of Pittsburgh, addressing a section of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women.

The meeting was attended by representatives of 60,000 state club women who applauded Mrs. Johnson's remarks. The speaker declared that there should be at this time when the world is concentrating on the making of universal peace, a determined protest against the romantic versions of war as given in the displays and appeals of the Citizens Military Training Camps and similar groups. She urged a wholesale abandonment of military bands and colorful costumes at Fourth of July celebrations and other so-called patriotic celebrations.

Military organizations were asked "to paint a less glamorous picture of the adventure of war for the benefit of the impressionable mind of the school child," in a motion adopted by the section.

"I do not mean that we should abolish these military organizations," Mrs. Johnson said. "They have their place, but it is not to paint war as a high adventure. This martial music does a great deal of harm and the uniforms the men wear at patriotic observances inflame the imagination of youth, as they look upon war as a great adventure."

Free Night School in Mexico City Turns Workers Into Real Thespians

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The cast of Payambé, Maya musical play by Luis Rosado Vega, is entirely taken from the classes of the Free Night School of Music, Dance and Theater, a dependency of the Mexican Ministry of Public Education.

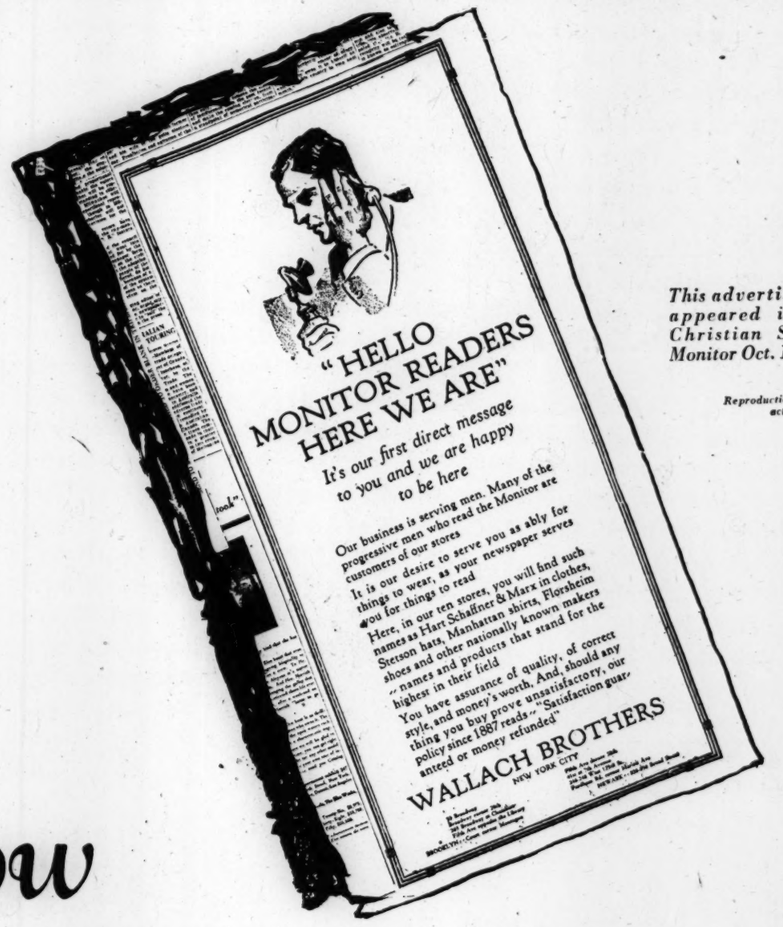
The school has no age limits or entrance requirements, and examinations are taken when the pupils individually choose, in case they choose. Ages of the students are anywhere from 7 to 70, and the feminine membership is slightly larger than the masculine.

The students are workers or children of workers. There are 29 groups of classes, and 33 teachers. Among the subjects are singing, reciting, harmony and composition, instrumental music, chorus, opera, dancing and acting.

The total attendance is 1283, and the average nightly attendance about 700. Three young men have already received diplomas, two of them now being "titulado" in acting, and the other in dancing. All three of them work in their new professions, one in the Regis Theater in Mexico City, and another is an instructor at the school itself, and plays the title part in "Payambé."

RUBBER EXCHANGE HEAD

NEW YORK—Francis R. Henderson was re-elected president of the New York Rubber Exchange.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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Eloise Decides

By CARILYN STEVENS

Part II

ELOISE wrote home every day. Her letters were enthusiastic. Everything was wonderful. There were so many servants and Mrs. Lester so handsome. The eleven-year-old twins, Nancy and Nanette, were darlings and the swimming perfect. Her own wardrobe, thanks to Dad, was perfect. She was so glad she had come. The days weren't long enough. She was so happy and everyone seemed to like her.

This was true. There was a sincerity and a gentle earnestness, most attractive, in Eloise, that never could be quite hidden by her almost painful endeavors to be just like everyone else and her scared little efforts to please those whom she met. Moreover, Anita intended that her little friend should be a success and she used all her resources to bring her out. Anita's love for the younger girl was sincere although they were so different, but her vanity was also flattered by the ardent admiration which Eloise did not try to conceal.

So the days sped along. Mrs. Lester saw little of the young people. She was usually absorbed in her own social life. The twins, 11 years old, considered themselves quite capable of taking care of each other. No one paid much attention to anyone else. Everyone seemed intent on his own pleasure-seeking.

It was a strange household to Eloise, who was so used to the dear, close family life at home. But there was glamour in the lavishness and splendor of the living that stirred the young girl's imagination. It was almost like being a real princess, she thought, with everything that money could buy at her disposal.

As the two wonderful weeks began to draw to a close Anita talked a good deal about the gay time planned for the house-party, with which the visit was to end. Sometimes when Anita would speak of this Eloise would feel a little sinking of the heart—it might have been intuition or perhaps it was only her usual dread of meeting strangers, lest they might criticize her. It had been the same fear of criticism which all her young life had caused her so many childish heartaches. She began to wish there was not to be a house-party but that they might go along as they had been, so happy and free.

A Good Little Scout

One day she said to Anita when they were speaking of the coming festivities, "What if they shouldn't like me, Anita? I'm afraid they'll be different from me."

"Oh, pshaw," answered Anita lightly, "of course they'll like you! You're my guest. Besides why shouldn't they? You're a good little scout—always ready to do what the bunch wants. I never saw anyone so adaptable in my life, as you, Weezy. Besides, you're a dear."

Eloise wanted to say, "I'm adaptable because I'm afraid people won't like me if I don't do as they wish."

But somehow she couldn't quite say it, and the subject didn't come up again.

On Thursday the "bunch" drove down from the city. Eloise was out horseback riding when they arrived so she didn't meet them until dinner. She dressed carefully, selecting her prettiest frock. She knew how pretty it was but for all that it was with much trepidation that she entered the drawing-room. Anita came forward at once, putting her arm about her friend's waist.

"Folks," she said gayly, "this is my dear friend Eloise Dean. First you will like her because I do, and then you'll like her because she's a darling.

They pressed forward to greet Eloise warmly. But they seemed so different, so old, so worldly, so callous. She felt restrained but she did her best to seem gay and lively. Anita had said she was a good scout and so adaptable. She surely could carry through for a few days, even if they weren't altogether to her liking. At any cost they mustn't think her old-fashioned or stupid or young. She must play up to them.

But these young people were different from her set at home—boys and girls brought up much like Eloise herself. They were ultramoderns of a worldly set. Mrs. Lester was a charming and gracious hostess when she was present, which was seldom. Chaperons were not necessities to Anita's guests. Eloise found herself getting in deeper and deeper. Sometimes she longed to run away home but she continued to put up what she told herself was a brave front.

On Saturday afternoon plans for the evening were discussed. They were all leaving after lunch on Sunday so Saturday night was to be a gay celebration. It would include making the rounds of the summer hotels and much extravagant gayety. As they talked over their plans Eloise felt more and more unhappy. She knew herself to be completely out of sympathy with this gay worldly set.

Thad's Words

Excusing herself she ran up to her room. Shutting the door she paced back and forth in a turmoil of uncertainty. How could she go and yet how could she refuse? What should she do, oh, what should she do? How long the battle went on Eloise did not know—it seemed hours. Then suddenly, Thad's words came back to her so clearly. "If she just will decide for herself and won't let a lot of other people's half-baked opinions decide for her."

"I will decide for myself," she declared, "I will! I can do what I think is right."

Eloise opened her door and went down the stairs. A soldier going into battle would not have required more courage. She found Anita with her guests on the beautiful terrace overlooking the lake, watching the sunset before dinner.

"Anita," said Eloise, "I—I'm not going tonight."

Her voice trembled and her knees shook so they could scarcely hold her up. Anita turned quickly.

"Why, Eloise, what's the matter? Of course you're going."

The others crowded round to urge her also. She felt like an animal at bay but she stood bravely.

"I can't go, Anita, I can't go. I can't do the things you are doing."

Anita flushed angrily. "That's silly, Eloise. You have been joining in right along. You must go. If you don't there will be an odd number. You'll spoil the whole party. Do come, Weezy," she added coaxingly, "just for my sake. You love me, don't you?"

The tears welled up in the younger girl's eyes though she fought to keep them back.

"I do love you, Anita," she pleaded, "but I can't go. I have been doing things right along to please you all that I never do at home, that I—I think are wrong. I just can't go farther. Oh, forgive me, Anita, I'm so sorry to spoil your party. I should never have come at all. I'm not like you."

Breaking into tears, she turned and fled into the house and up to her room. Throwing herself on the bed, she wept bitterly.

It was 10 o'clock when Eloise heard the laughing, rollicking crowd start off. Going to her window she leaned wearily against the casement, gazing out over the lake. The full moon shone down on the shimmering, lapping water. It looked so tempting, so cool and inviting after the violence of the storm she had been through. She would take a dip before she went to bed. It would refresh her. Eloise was an excellent swimmer. She held the girl's championship at home.

Slipping into her bathing suit she ran quietly down the stairs out onto the private beach. She sat down on the pier, her heart still heavy. A little way out she could see the twins swimming. Unhappy thoughts flooded her consciousness. She dearly loved the little girls and now she supposed she would never see them again. She had irreparably hurt her dearest friend. She would pack her trunk that night and slip down in the morning while the others were asleep and take the early train home. How different would be the homecoming from the happy farewell! Oh, why had the miserable thing ever happened?

A cry from Nanette aroused her. The little girl had struck an undertow. Nancy started for her sister. Both girls were fine swimmers but Nanette frightened, lost her head, and seized her twin tightly. Both little girls were struggling frantically in the water.

At the first cry Eloise had dived off the pier and was swimming rapidly overhand toward them. Breaking Nanette's hold and shouting to Nancy to float on her back till she could come back for her, she towed the other little girl in to shore. The servants, who had rushed from the house, lifted the child out of the water while Eloise swam back for Nancy.

It was between 1 and 2 o'clock when Mrs. Lester returned home. Being told of the twins' wonderful rescue she hurried upstairs to her little girls' room. The twins lay peacefully, each in her own little white bed, while in an armchair, one hand resting protectingly on Nanette's bed, sat Eloise curled up fast asleep.

That night Eloise sat in the midst of her dear family, home again, so happy and grateful for the dear home circle, with Father and Mother and Thad so "all-together-ish," as she put it.

"Oh, Mother," she cried, joyfully, "wasn't it wonderful! I was there to help the twins just because I had made the right decision. I'm just sure of one thing anyway and that is that I'll never again be afraid to make a decision of my own after this, no matter how hard it is."

(The End)

How Britain's Youth Gains "Air Sense"

Photo by Topical Press, London

Sir Alan Cobham (Center) With 50 School Children of Oxford, Eng., Who Flew With Him in the Giant Moth, Youth of Britain

Great Flying Scheme for British Boys and Girls

HOW British boys and girls enjoyed their first experiences in the air is an interesting story.

When Sir Alan Cobham, the well-known British aviator, organized his flying tour in the provinces of England, he did not think at first of including school children in it. But a wonderful thing happened! An anonymous friend came forward, someone who evidently understood how desperately keen many boys and girls are to "go up," and asked Sir Alan to consider the question of keeping part of the flying tour for the children, offering, at the same time, sufficient money to finance 10,000 free flights to be distributed all over the British Isles. It was, of course, a splendid opportunity, and that anonymous donor was a friend indeed!

Perhaps few of us realize in the least how much of the future activity of the world lies in the air, but it is quite certain that the possibilities of aerial development are increasing by leaps and bounds every day, so that the sooner we all get an air sense the better, and this is what the anonymous friend had in mind when he financed the flights for boys and girls.

The schools were approached, and very soon everyone was getting busy on the new project. Arrangements were quickly made, and a certain number of tickets were allotted to each town. Lectures on the subject were given by the school-teachers, and essays written by the scholars both before and after the fortunate ones had been up. No child under the age of 13 was allowed to fly, and the written consent of parents had to be obtained before any flight was made.

What a wonderful moment when your own special school learned that Sir Alan Cobham was coming, that the tickets had been assigned, and that, perhaps, you were the fortunate one!

Here is an extract from the letter of a schoolgirl at Scarborough after her first flight. It might well create in others the desire to get the air feeling that in its finest sense seems to carry with it a great deal more than just the desire to "try something new."

"A toy castle, green and gray with strangely placed shadows, swam to meet me, and I felt that I could have seized it and taken it home in my pocket. The farms and shining roads were all flattened out to nursery size, and insect cars crawled along them. The sea was the biggest surprise of all—it seemed suddenly perfectly smooth and solid, with only patches of submerged seaweed making any variation. The movement of the machine was so natural that I had to see 'nothing underneath me' to remember that I was in an airplane at all. . . ."

The flights are to continue until the fund is exhausted, so many young enthusiasts may still have a chance of going up. The young folk who have already been up took to flying like ducks to water—or, as someone has observed, "since ducks also fly, we must say in future, 'like ducks to the air'"!

Current Events

Pan-American Institute of Geography and History

IF THE nations of the world are to learn the real meaning of unity, one of the best possible methods is for their nationals to work together for some common cause. This is why international societies, based on some common interest, are so valuable.

The first great inter-American society, the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, was created at the Sixth Pan-American Congress held in Cuba in March, 1928, at the suggestion of the Mexican delegates who attended. At that time Mexico City was selected as the permanent seat of the institution. A preliminary meeting of the society has just taken place there and various important decisions were reached.

The geographical work of the institution is to be divided into topography, chartography, geodesy, geomorphology, and human geography, ethnography, and historic, biological and economic geography. (Your dictionary may prove valuable here!)

The historical work is in two sections. The first includes the study of prehistory, pre-Columbia history, and archæology of America, and the history of the Colonial epoch. Investigations will be made in libraries and archives, especially in Spanish ones, to co-ordinate the information already existing there. There is to be a section of modern history of the Americas, to include the periods of wars of independence from the Old World, and the periods of the independent epochs.

Certain definite work has been laid out, including the publication of history and geography of America to be finished within three years after the first meeting of the institution in Rio de Janeiro in 1932. Another provision is that in 1930 the publication of an American yearbook of geography and history be begun, and a map of America showing the various routes of communication as completely as possible.

Salvaging a Famous Rubber Plant

In the August number of the National Geographic Magazine there is an interesting account, which some of you may have read, of a journey taken through the desert parts of Madagascar by Dr. Charles F. Swingle of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The object of the expedition was to rescue and bring home samples of an almost extinct rubber plant. Twenty-five years ago rubber from this plant, the intisy, was highly prized for making automobile tires and commanded a high price. For this reason the natives collected the rubber so ruthlessly that it was feared by botanists that the shrub had become extinct. The intisy is unique in that it has a water-storing root system that enables it to survive long periods of drought. Dr. Swingle was successful in discovering specimens of the shrub which he has brought back with him to the United States, where he hopes they may prove valuable since there are parts of southwestern United States which are in many respects like the southern part of Madagascar, where the intisy grows.

From Arizona, California, Texas and Florida, even from San Domingo, have come inquiries about the plant immigrant. Dr. Swingle explains, however, that no plants will go out of the Government's hands until an absolutely safe supply of seeding trees has been assured. He is pleased with the progress the plants have made, but points out that they grow slowly.

Dr. Swingle's trip was made possible through the co-operation of the Bureau of Plant Industry with the Arnold Arboretum, of Boston, the University of Algiers and by friendly interest of the French and Madagascar Governments. Duplicate sets of the plants were left at Tananarive, capital of Madagascar, and with Prof. Henri Humbert, of the University of Algiers, who accompanied Dr. Swingle on the expedition.

Capt. Sir George Hubert Wilkins

Capt. Sir George Hubert Wilkins, the famous Australian explorer, is again on adventure bent. With three companions, he has lately sailed from New York, bound for Montevideo, Uruguay. A whaler will take the little party from Montevideo to Deception Island, near Graham Land, where two airplanes used by Captain Wilkins in the arctic are stored in readiness.

Captain Wilkins is hoping to make maps of large sections of hitherto unknown land from the air, and possibly he may fly to Commander Byrd's antarctic base on the Great Ice Barrier in the Ross Sea.

Growing Your Table Linen

A field with a pale green crop under a haze of delicate blue flowers grows the flax for our household linen! When the crop is ready the farmer's folk come and pull up the stalks by the roots, tie them in bundles and sink them under weighty stones in a dam of ditch water. In this water tiny creatures eat away the dark gums by which the fine fibres are held together in the stalk. This process is known as retting. When the water has become stagnant, the retted stalks are spread out to dry upon the fields.

Thereafter, in the mill, scutchers beat and hecklers comb and recomb until the bundle of stalks has been reduced to the fineness of a switch of hair. These switches are twisted together into a long rope—a "sliver" of tow—and combed again, and wound finer and finer, until the rope has become a cord and the cord a thread. This thread may be more slender than any pencil line which you could draw.

Spools of these threads are then sized and put into the loom—a machine whose antiquity is only exceeded by the reaping-hook and the spade. Therein the transverse threads of the woof are shot through the warp, and the web is made.

It but remains to send the brown fabric—for it still retains its natural rustic hue—to the bleacher with his vats and his chlorine. The whitening sunlight and the dewy bleach-green do the rest. Smoothing, cutting, stitching and folding then produce the tablecloth spread for your meal.

Peabody House and Its Large Family

ELIZABETH PEABODY was a pioneer in kindergarten work in the United States, and it is as a memorial to her that the Elizabeth Peabody House stands today at 357 Charles Street, Boston, with a view of the Charles River to delight the eyes of all its large family of 1500 members.

The house is no respecter of nationalities, for this family includes representatives of many nations—Ukrainians, Albanians, Russians, Irish, Poles, Jews and, of course, Americans. And so far as classes are concerned, they have them in literature, domestic science, sewing, dramatics, carpentry, orchestra work, aircraft building, up-to-date discussions, clay modeling and other various activities. Then there are sports—baseball, basketball, track and soccer, and the teams of the house engage in intercity, intercommunity, Bay State and West End league competitions.

What boy or girl at some time or other has not been seized with the desire to be an actress or an actor, or at least to take part in some small performances of their own? Those who are continually "acting things out" in the parlor at home will be particularly interested in the dramatic department at the Peabody House, for here the children not only act but they make their own costumes, paint their own scenery, supply their own music, and in many cases write their own plays. It is a 100 per cent Elizabeth Peabody House production that is often put on. But they do not neglect the old favorites. The theater will seat 600 and it contains all the requirements necessary for staging plays. It takes up the greater part of the first and second floors.

Coaching in Dramatics

In dramatics, the children receive the best of coaching. They start as very small children by telling stories and later by telling them and acting them out. Then as their talents develop they are given small parts in the plays, and the final step is to the region of the "star." The object of the department is to keep alive the natural dramatic ability of the children, and many are found to possess this ability in great abundance.

There are several orchestras, and young men and women as well as the children can all utilize this department. There is the Classic Orchestra, Junior Orchestra, Balalaiki Orchestra and four jazz orchestras. Many graduates of these orchestras have found their way toward musical careers wide open as a result of their training at the House. If it is dancing that one wants, that may be had also under competent instructors.

Classes for Discussion

In the discussion class, the children take up-to-date subjects, and in class talk about them among themselves. One of the recent topics was "the city of the future," in which each brought out the points that should be taken into consideration in future building. One of the far-sighted ones thought that houses of the future should have landing places on the roofs for airplanes. Trips are made to important points of interest in Greater Boston, and discussions about what has been seen are carried on in the classes.

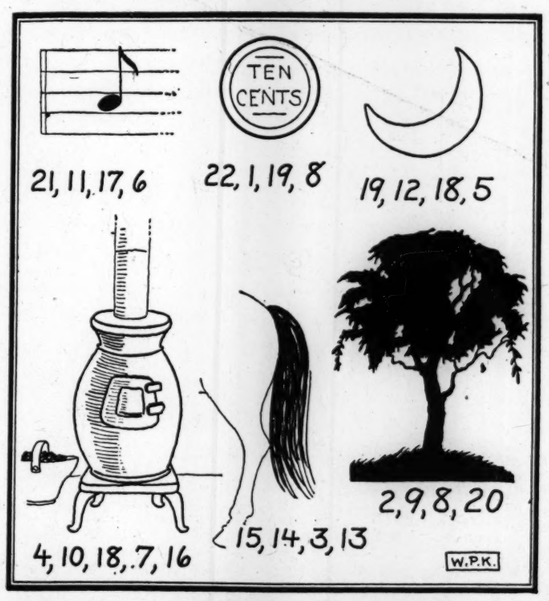
Perhaps one of the most interesting features of the activities at the House is the monthly magazine, called the Broadcaster, which keeps each department in constant communication with all the others. Two or three notes in a recent magazine tell more about the various activities which deserve mention here.

Miss Jean Holt, assistant kindergartner writes: "Picture if you can a group of tiny tots representing 10 nationalities: Jewish, Polish, Russian, Albanian, American, Irish, Italian, German, Austrian and Ukrainian, speaking only their mother tongue, coming together every week day morning from 10 to 12 and you have the kindergarten of the Elizabeth Peabody House."

Miss Lucy Olmstead, aged 12, in writing of the House Campfire Girls says: "In the large spacious room on the third floor you will find 13 jolly Campfire girls. First you must know what the Campfire stands for. All the ideals and happiness in a home and also how to form and keep good habits."

The Peabody House has seven stories, the theater taking the first two. The kindergarten is on the third, the gymnasium on the fourth, organization rooms on the fifth, and dining and entertainment rooms on the sixth and seventh. In the sign over the door is written "Education, Progress and Honor."

A Bit of Figuring



A Familiar Proverb Is Hidden Here. Under Each Object You Will Find as Many Numbers as There Are Letters in the Name of That Object, and the Number That Stands for Each Letter Also Tells You Where That Letter Stands in the Hidden Proverb. Thus No. 1 Means That the Letter Which That Number Stands for Is the First Letter in the Proverb, No. 2 Is the Second, and So On.

The Mail Bag

Vienna, Austria

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Monitor and would like to have correspondence with some members of the Mail Bag. I live in Vienna, have studied the English language, and even if my English is not very good at the present time I hope to improve by practice through correspondence. If anyone is interested to hear of my beautiful home city I should be glad to tell them about it. With best regards and wishes, Luise L.

Collins, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I have always wanted to write a letter to the Mail Bag so I hope that you will allow me to enter your column. My father is a regular subscriber of The Christian Science Monitor and I like it so well. The stories are so very interesting. I also enjoy the Home Forum page. I cannot express in words how I really enjoy it for I am a lonesome girl who lives in the Ozarks. I have several pets and like to go to school, but I would rather study nature than anything.

I want to hear from girls all over the world and will promise to answer all letters received. I would certainly appreciate letters from foreign countries. Elsie P.

Auckland, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

This is just a line to thank you for the numerous answers which I received as a result of my letter published in the Mail Bag some time back. I now have correspondents in various parts of America, British Columbia and Denmark. The other day I read one of the Sundial articles concerning the rescuing of a cat which was swept overboard, and so I am inclosing a cutting from the New Zealand Herald which I thought might be of interest to you.

A short time ago a search was being made all round the New Zealand coast for sardines, and I believe it has been quite successful. A very powerful light overhanging a small craft is used, and to this light all the sardines come like moths round a lamp.

A great many of the dogs waiting to go to the South Pole to join Commander Byrd are staying in New Zealand and have been sent up into the Southern Alps in order to feel more at home. They are evidently doing very well, but they were experiencing a little difficulty with the sledge, which, owing to the roughness and steepness of the track, kept slipping down the mountainside sideways.

I was very interested in the new German liner Bremen, which beat the Mauretania's record and am wondering if the new English boat, the Oceanic, now being built, will recapture the record for England.

Best wishes to all Mail Baggers and the Monitor in general. James M.

[Thank you for the interesting cutting, James.—Ed.]

Bristol, England

Dear Editor:

Bristol is a very ancient city. At one time it had a city wall and castle. The castle was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell, but the banqueting hall, part of the old moat, and some of the dungeons still exist. The tower of St. John's Church is built on the only remaining city gate, and on the southern face of it are the figures of Brennus and Belinus, mythical founders of the city. There is also an ancient cathedral, a university, museum, art gallery, zoological gardens, and many other places of great interest.

There are many beautiful open spaces in and around Bristol, and one which is admired by visitors the world over is the Avon Gorge, spanned by the Clifton Suspension Bridge. On one side of the rocky gorge are downs, and on the other woods, which make the scene inexpressibly beautiful.

I should like to correspond with some other girl about my age (20), especially in Persia, Greece, Japan, Egypt, China, or India, although, unfortunately I am only familiar with the English language. I have no particular hobbies although I am very fond of pianoforte playing, singing, folk dancing, reading, and tennis, and I particularly love the countryside with its beautiful trees and flowers. Iris D.

Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Dear Editor:

Although I have been interested in the Monitor for about five years, this is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I love reading "I Record Only the Sunny Hours." I attend the Sunday School of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Brisbane.

Brisbane is a very pretty city. It is situated on the banks of the Brisbane River and large ocean liners come up the river and load and unload cargo there.

We have many strange birds in Australia, the kookaburra or laughing jackass, is, I think, the strangest. This bird laughs just like a human being, and is very amusing to listen to.

I should like to correspond with girls of my own age (13) in the United States (especially California), Canada, England, and other countries. Daphne W.

Salina, Kansas

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have sent in to the Mail Bag, and I am happy to know that it is my privilege to do so. I find the Monitor very interesting. The Sundial stories are my favorites. I have always known of Christian Science and have attended Sunday School ever since I've been old enough.

This summer we took a trip through Canada, Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. At Boston we went through the Publishing House, also The Mother Church.

I am interested in sports, also in theaters and music. I play a clarinet and the piano. Will you please tell me how I can correspond with other girls my age? I am 14 and should like to correspond with girls all over the world. Emmie Lou.

[Read the rules at the end of the Mail Bag, Emmie Lou.—Ed.]

Newport, Vermont

Dear Editor:

We receive the Monitor every day, and it is enjoyed by all our family.

Newport is situated on the south of Lake Memphremagog, in the Green Mountains. The lake is 31 miles long, of which three to four miles is in the United States, while the rest is in Canada. Newport is a city of about 5000 or more in population. The street that we live on is next to the lake. In the summer we go in swimming and in winter we skate and go snowshoeing, which is great sport.

I am 15 and a sophomore in high school. I should like some girl about my age to correspond with me. I will welcome a letter from any country. Elizabeth B.

New London, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

I am pleased to say that I became acquainted with one of my best stamp correspondents through the Mail Bag. I should like to exchange packets of 25 Canadian stamps all different, for stamps of the following countries: Newfoundland, Jamaica, Palestine, Ireland, Australia, Crete, Cypress, Hejaz, China and Madagascar. I hope to hear from a large number of stamp collectors. Vera M.

Lakewood, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I should like to tell you how much I enjoy the Monitor, especially the Mail Bag. It is a wonderful idea, and the person who originated it has my heartiest thanks. I like the little notes at the end of some of the letters.

I have three wonderful pen friends, and enjoy our correspondence so much that I should love to have more. I am 16, and a junior at Lakewood High School. My chief interests are in athletics, swimming, hiking, basketball, etc., but music, history and other such things interest me, too. So, please, Mail Baggers write to me.

This summer we had a two weeks' trip to Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Toronto. We spent three days at the exhibition there, and it was the most interesting thing I believe I ever saw. There are not many things one could think of that weren't on exhibition there. A few other interesting things we saw were a boat going through a lock in the canal past the Longue Sault Rapids; the ship "Calgaric" leaving Quebec to go to Montreal; dozens of little houses so close to the road one nearly bumped off their front porches, and the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa.

I have a particular liking for anything or anyone Scottish. And again I say, please, Mail Bag enthusiasts, write me a letter. Betty T.

[We went through a canal that has 65 locks this summer, Betty! What do you think of that?—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Jeanette B. (13), Seattle, Wash.

Twylah K. (14), Eau Claire, Wis.—Especially from Cleveland, O.

Peggy C. (14), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from the southern states and foreign countries.

Evelyn L. (14), Ruthilda, Sask., Can.

Gerda S. (15), Hamburg, Ger.

Bruce B. (17), Sydney, Australia—Especially from Great Britain. (Bruce is a girl, although she has a boy's name.)

Gladys P. (18), Cleveland, O.—Can read and write German.

Boys

Carlyle B., Minneapolis, Minn.

Chow Hui Wen, Peiping, China.

Chiang Kuo Hsi, Peiping, China.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries: 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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THE HOME FORUM

Finding Fault With October

IN THE summer I say to myself: Now when October comes there will be great days for reading. I shall take my Ronsard and my Horace out under some golden arch of boughs and sit there with them among the drifting and the slow-dropping leaves through many slumbrous afternoons. And when October comes there will be time for music—for Brahms the sumptuous and the deeper Beethoven and for César Franck. In October I shall write poetry, and, best of all, I shall do some thinking then."

At last, after delays that seem interminable, October arrives and the pageant of the year begins. Leaf by leaf and tree by tree, the old splendor, so well remembered and yet so incredible even at the hundredth return, climbs the forest ridges steadily day after day. My eyes and thoughts and, as it were, my very heart, are filled and charged with color. I am ruled and overwhelmed by tyrannous hues.

The scarlet of the maples can shake
me like a cry
Of bugles going by.

What have Horace and Ronsard to do with this strange American majesty which they never saw and could not possibly have imagined? I cannot read or say even Keats's great Ode to Autumn with pleasure, for it is not our bold and glorious American autumn of which he speaks and the simplest fact of our October, almost any single leaf of the maple tree, saps the color even from the page of Keats and leaves his poem pallid. In October reading seems a waste of time.

One can play music, to be sure, in October, but only in the evenings after the trumpets of the maples are stilled. César Franck's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue is rich enough for the season, and there is a little sonata of Haydn's which I feel sure was written in the autumn, so full it is of the hurry of leaves and so redolent of bonfire smoke. One can listen to music in the October nights if the music be good enough, but chiefly this is the time when music comes dropping into the heart from no known instrument, played by hidden musicians in some unimagined sky; and when that ethereal harmony begins to play, all the little tunes of Beethoven, Brahms, Bach even, dwindle into silence.

Perhaps it is possible to write poetry in October, but what would be the use? Poetry is written partly in order to increase the world's store of beauty, and it would be absurd to attempt such a thing when there is so obviously an over-supply. Poetry is composed by hearts at peace, and it is the expression of "emotion recollected in tranquillity"; but tranquillity and peace are among the gifts that October does not bring. Good poetry may be written about October, therefore, but scarcely in it. One may write well in expectation of this royal visit or in recollection of it, but while October is passing by one has more important things to do. October makes all words, whether one's own or those of one's betters, seem futile and feeble and colorless. It is no time in which to read or to write.

And again, October is a month in which I find it extremely difficult to sit still at anything. Too much is going on, too many changes are wrought in every day and in every hour of the day, for me to sit quietly at my desk or in an armchair. I am like Ulysses at this season and "cannot rest from travel." But then comes the question of method. The railroad carries one too swiftly by all the places one would wish to see and pauses at the dull ones only; it will not pause ten seconds to give one a glimpse of a golden hickory and if I should pull the emergency cord merely because we were passing an unusually splendid maple there would probably be a heavy fine to pay. And what I have said against the railroad must be said, with qualifications, against even the automobile. The only tolerable mode of October travel is that of walking through the woods, bursting through glory into glory, rustling through knee-deep leaves, mingling oneself with the gold and scarlet. But this, in its turn, is too slow, and one is continually thinking of all that it misses. Plunged deep in woods, one does not see the blue horizons; under the open sky one does not see the delicate tracery of twig and leaf. October, in short, is a time in which it is almost as difficult to travel as it is to sit still. One does not know how to deal with it or what to do. It stimulates and excites one to a thousand different deeds at once, and one cannot choose a single deed because all the others are so attractive. A thousand hillsides are calling and ten thousand trees. How can we answer all at once?

Another difficulty that I have in October is that of determining which day, out of the many sharply contrasted days it offers, is the best and most characteristic. Shall I choose the day when purple haze blurs all the distances and softens every hue, casting a glamour over the most commonplace objects, or shall I select a day of gentian-blue blown clear by a wind out of the northwest that burnishes every shape and hue? Drowsy days when the bluejay screams far off in the hills and the woodpecker taps dreamily at the chestnut bole—are these the true October days? I tend to think so while they are passing, but then there follows a morning when I see the line of the western ridge drawn sharp as a scimitar's blade against the sky and when every spot of tan or crimson along the hills comes clear to me across ten miles of valley. Such a day is October, too, and just as we have no right to expect of a poet that he shall repeat himself endlessly when he has once done one thing well, so it is unreasonable to ask October to be always the same.

Our perplexity about October would be less, no doubt, if the month had ever been adequately expressed in words or tones or paint, but this it never has been and probably never will be. The essential nature of October, whether because of its diversity in mood or because of its inexhaustible wealth, defies all final and exhaustive expression. April has been made by the poets, but October makes poets themselves and asks nothing in return except their love. Something of summer has been got into music, but nothing of autumn. The colors of October are of course very tempting to the painter, but they are entirely safe from his effort to set them down on canvas. Thus the month has gone uninterpreted, misunderstood. Many people even allow themselves to speak of it as a sad month, the most egregious error that could possibly be made in regard to it; for one has not begun to see or experience October at all until he realizes that it is radiant with joy, that it is ecstatic and triumphant. And yet one must be patient with those who make this common error, for October is a perplexing month.

But altogether the worst thing to be said about October, now that I am in the fault-finding mood, is that it is too short, that there is not nearly enough of it. The month has thirty-one days to be sure, and this is generally regarded as a sufficient number for a month, but it is not nearly enough for October. If only it had a hundred days, so that we could take it quietly and grow accustomed to it little by little, so that we should not be constantly oppressed by the necessity of seeing a thousand things at once, then all would be well. As it is, however, October moves over the hills like a leaping flame. From the first red spark in the sumacs to the final conflagration among the red oaks, we are given scarcely time to catch breath. And not only are the days too few but they are too short. In October it is, if ever, that we should have the long lingering days of June in which one feels that "to have lived through all their sunny hours is longevity enough." The colors of the autumnal trees are nothing in the darkness and sunset is their extinction. And yet there is, of course, an imagined glory in the autumn night when the moon rides full and high, faintly lighting the hues that we remember and feel are there.

We must reconcile ourselves as best we can to this swift passing and must learn to think of October as a triumphal procession, the very beauty of which is in its constant change and movement. It goes by with a million flaring banners and with a music rich and various beyond imagining. Flutes of the dogwood, harps of the birches and poplars, slow-sliding strings of the elm trees, horns of the maples, all of them playing together with intricate harmonies and subtle rhythms over the rumble and beat of the great bass drums of the hickories—ah, it is music that October makes for us, a music vast, mysterious, but always triumphant and glorifying, with never a diminuendo in it and only climaxes and fortissimos. He who has heard that music once must remember it forever.

And this reminds me of the last thing that I can find to say against October: it comes only once a year.

O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year....$9.00 Three months..$2.25
Six months..$4.50 One month..... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
14 pages ..... 2 cents
16 to 22 pages ..... 3 cents
24 to 30 pages ..... 4 cents
32 pages ..... 5 cents
Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Fraülein Lorenzen. From a Painting by Hans Peter Feddersen.

Courtesy

Courtesy is such a lovely word,
Whether it means a graceful little bow,
Or, even better as we use it now
A gracious act, by love for others stirred.
Courtesy is lovely, deed and word!

ANNE CLEVELAND CHENEY.

The Falls of Agoyan

The falls of Agoyan still retain their high place among our great adventures! We came upon them soon after our festive wayside breakfast, and we sent the horses and muleteers on ahead that we might be left alone with Agoyan.

The trail looks down upon the falls. In the valley below, the River Pastaza, flowing between vertical walls of lava, leaps two hundred feet. It tumbles headlong over the cliff, a sheet of foam and spray, and then rushes on as if it had forgotten entirely that wild jump from bed to bed and thought only of the great Amazon to which its waters were to be joined.

They are beautiful, the falls of Agoyan. We stood for long absorbing their beauty, hoping that it would indelibly impress itself. We wanted always to remember the lofty embracing hills, green and deserted, and the insignificant trail upon which we stood in the high sunshine, with Agoyan frothy-white below us.

Agoyan provides no power to turn wheels of commerce. No hotel keepers or post-card venders make capital from its loveliness. As we stood gazing down upon it, with nowhere any sign or trace of man other than the rough trail he follows, I felt myself to be looking upon a beauty which exists solely for the priceless sake of beauty, without sordid or ulterior motive, without consciousness of itself, and therefore independent of applause. In their lonely loveliness the falls of Agoyan scorn vanity and display. They are that undefiled beauty which justifies Stendhal's definition. They are indeed une promesse de bonheur.—From "Casual Wanderings in Ecuador," by BLAIR NILES.

Homecoming

The dull, persistent roar of subway cars—
Thunder of traffic—jostling crowds—and then
The swift black train which carries me again
Out to that quiet place of dreams and stars.
The lights of little towns sweep past and I
Miraculously soon am walking there,
While memories of other evenings share
My way. And now the trees—the dusky sky—
Curve of the road—the hill-wind singing free—
All these familiar things have brought tonight
The old expectancy, the new delight.
A door swings wide—and once again I see,
O world that trembles for a breathless space!
The dear, unchanging beauty of her face!

CATHERINE PARMENTER.

Ball in the Basque Country

TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As the approach of evening is felt, the daylight takes on a more golden hue. On the ball-ground people are beginning to troop in from all directions, from the village itself and the neighboring hamlets, and from the shepherds' and smugglers' cottages up there aloft on the rugged mountain-sides. Hundreds of Basque bérets, all alike, are now clustered together, each wearer ready as a connoisseur of the game to appraise every stroke and express his approval or disapproval; they debate now on the different players' chances, and discuss their respective strengths. Also gathering together are the girls and young women, so different from the country women of other parts of France, handsome and refined in appearance, gracefully attired in new-fashioned dresses, some of them still wearing over their chignon a silk scarf rolled up and arranged like a small skull-cap, others bareheaded with their hair done in the latest style.

The smallest hamlet in the Basque country has its ball-ground, a large, tidily kept, open space, generally near the church, under the oak-trees. But this village is a kind of training centre for the French Basques, the "conservatoire" as it were of those players who later on achieve fame, either in the Pyrenees or in South America, those who are chosen to play in the great international matches against the champions of Spain. Consequently the ball-ground is particularly fine and imposing, surprisingly so for so remote a village. It is paved with large flagstones with grass growing in between which not only testify to its age but give it rather a neglected touch. On both sides extend long tiers for the spectators, hewn out of reddish granite from the neighboring height and just now all abloom with autumn scabious. Erect at the far end is the ancient wall, of monumental size, against which the balls are struck; its rounded top, resembling a dome in its outline against the sky, bears in the centre this inscription, half-effaced by age: "Blaidka haritzea debakatua." (It is forbidden to play blaid.)

But blaid it is that will be played today, for the venerable inscription goes back to that splendid time of the national game, when rebot, the older traditional play, was the rule. Rebot is more difficult than blaid, requiring even greater agility and strength, but it is practically obsolete now except in the Spanish province of Guipuzcoa.

The granite tiers are gradually filling up, but no one has yet stepped onto the grass-grown flag-stones, whereon have leaped and run since olden time the youth and vigor of the country. It is warmed and lit by the beautiful autumn sun, now declining. Here and there a few large oak-trees are shedding their leaves above the seated spectators.

At last the "pelotaris" enter the arena, six champions. . . . With them are a few other people; the crier who in a moment will begin calling out the scores, the five judges selected from among the experts of the different villages to act if necessary as umpires, and a few others carrying extra supplies of balls and also spare espadrilles, (footwear with cloth uppers and flat soles of esparto grass). Each player fastens to his right wrist by means of straps a strange wicker-work attachment, somewhat resembling in shape a large curved finger-nail, which extends his forearm by half a length; with this **gauntlet** (made in France by a single basket-maker in the village of Ascain), the player has to catch and throw continually back and forth the "pelote," a small ball of compressed cord covered with sheepskin and hard as wood.

They try their balls and, choosing the best, give their arms a little preliminary exercise with a few strokes which do not count. Then taking off their coats, they entrust them to special friends in the waiting crowd. Ramuntcho carries his to Gracieuse who is seated in the front row on the ground tier. . . . And now the whole village has caught the spirit of olden time; in its eager expectation of the pleasure of the game, the old Basque life is being relived, in this old Basque world scene, with the great shadow of the Gizune, the overhanging mountain, casting on its twilight charm.

As eventide draws nearer the game commences. Flung with full force the ball flies and strikes the wall with loud staccato blows, rebounding and speeding back through the air with bullet-like swiftness. Arms and legs soon move freely in an ecstasy of motion and speed, as the playing becomes more and more vigorous. Ramuntcho is already attracting applause. . . . Twilight gains steadily, silently, and soon reigns supreme; only a few distant mountain-tops, still sunlit high above the dusky valleys, are colored with luminous pink and purple. . . .

Now the scores are equal, the crier calls out "thirty" for each side. There is an interval of rest as refreshments are carried into the arena for the players and umpires, at the village's expense. . . . They resume play, and like the fast repeated clacking of whips are again heard the sharp reports of the balls striking the wicker-work glove of the throwers or the receiving wall, indicating by their very noise the tremendous strength exerted. . . . Sometimes at the cost of a terrific impact, sufficient to break other men's muscles, the players stop it in mid-flight,—more often, however, sure of themselves, they allow it gently to slide to earth, when almost spent it would seem impossible for it to be caught . . . and yet, clac! once more off it goes, seized just in the nick of time with marvelous precision, and again it strikes the wall with the same bullet-like speed. When by chance it goes astray in the direction of the benches, toward the clusters of woolen bérets and pretty scarf-bound coiffures on the tiers, every head pops down, every body bends over, as though swayed by its mere displacement of air; it is important not to touch the ball or stop it in any way so long as it is alive and still liable to be caught: when, however, it is motionless and a lost ball to the player, it is an honor for any one of the onlookers to pick it up and skillfully return it.

Ramuntcho goes on scoring triumph after triumph. The clapping and cheering cause him to redouble in daring and success; every time he makes a "quinze," as each point is called, the men, now all on their feet on the granite tiers, cheer him furiously in true meridional fashion.

The final stroke is scored . . . the sixtieth point! It is Ramuntcho's, and the game is won!—From "Ramuntcho," by PIERRE LOTI. Translated by E. F. BARRY.

Companionship

The marsh grass sways to meet the eastward gale,
A curlew pipes from out a cold gray sky,
And roaring surf weaves lace along the shale.
As mist drifts in from fog-banks looming nigh,
There comes the music of a whispered sigh
Where sand caresses pebbles on the tide.
The plover wheels and sounds his plaintive cry,
The billows boom and surge with somber pride,
And I am glad that you stand—silent—by my side.

GEORGE LAWSON.

"Tante Lucie"

THE portrait of Fräulein Lorenzen, known as "Tante Lucie," among the paintings by Hans Peter Feddersen, the classical painter of North Friesland, dates back to the period corresponding to the Victorian, as shown by the chair upon which she is seated, and her black taffeta gown, then an unfailing mark of wealth and station. "The Estate of My Neighbor" is the artist's name for another picture, that may well have been the home of the lady. The buildings bear the stamp of sturdy solidity and permanence, requisite on account of the occasional wild pranks of the North Sea that lies so close by. The depth of the buildings cannot be seen, but their interior is sure to be roomy, and fitted with ancient open hearths, with tripod, and copper kettle suspended by a chain, and with other antique treasures. The thick thatch of the roof that tops the heavy brick walls, covered with cement stucco, provides ample warmth.

Solid and dependable were homes, people and furnishings in that little-known northwestern corner of Schleswig. The picture of Tante Lucie breathes comfort, family unity, friendly interest, sensible judgment and resulting contentment. Very typical it is of home women in the region known as the "Nordmark," as will be readily testified to by all who have had occasion to observe these sturdy people. Surpassing hospitality was their custom. During the winter season it was no rare occurrence that a whole family came to stay for weeks at a time at the estate of a friend, ere the roads became impassable, and before the long frost had set in. Then began a gay season of invitations exchanged between the estate owners of the neighborhood, a season of entertainment, with bountiful suppers, and interchange of musical, artistic, and literary accomplishments in which young and old had a part. Living may have been more ponderous then, with its lack of conveniences, but with the generally maintained high standards and greater leisure it certainly had its compensations.

Mining a Library

An order came from Colonel West to Company E to detail Corporal Ayer with fourteen men for duty at the Cerro Colorado mine. . . . And now it was that the young commander had the adventure that was to give color and direction to his whole life. Colonel Samuel Colt . . . at this time chief owner of the Cerro Colorado (or Heintzleman) mine, had sent a few books out to the mine for the use of the employees during their hours of loneliness and leisure. Rummaging through this little library, Edward Ayer came upon The Conquest of Mexico in three volumes by W. H. Prescott. Here was a perfect illustration of George MacDonald's saying that "as you grow ready for it, somewhere or other you will find what is needful for you in a book." Up to this time Ayer had never read a book. There were no books in the Wisconsin and Illinois wilderness in the '40's and '50's when he was a boy. He had been to school a little in the rough log school-house, but the magic and the meaning of books he knew nothing about. He picked up these volumes of Prescott because he was near the Mexican border, and, naturally, anything about Mexico aroused his interest. He read the books through with astonishment and delight. He was amazed that the printed page could contain so much of action, color, and entertainment. He said to me concerning this experience, "I read those three volumes through twice while I was at the mine. They seemed to open up an absolutely new world to me." . . .

He was mustered out of service, about June 1, 1864, and he reached his home in Harvard, Illinois, on the first day of July. Shortly after his return his father presented him with a thousand-dollar (one third) interest in a general store at Harvard. . . .

He went to Chicago to buy goods for the first time . . . and saw the sign. "Cobb and Pritchard's Book Store." He had read no books since his adventures with the Prescott volumes two years previous. This was the first bookstore he had ever seen. . . . He rushed across the street, and into the store, and asked:

"Have you got Prescott's Conquest of Mexico?"

"Yes," the salesman replied; and forthwith he handed down Lippincott's edition of 1864, bound in black cloth, consisting of five volumes, the two on Peru as well as the three on Mexico. . . .

"They are three dollars and fifty cents a volume," said the dealer. . . .

It was out of the question to buy them, as he did not have enough money. Finally he said to the salesman, who proved to be one of the proprietors:

"My name is Edward Ayer. I have been four and a half years on the plains and in the war three years. I just got back a month ago after four years among the Indians. My father has given me a thousand-dollar interest in his store at Harvard Junction. I want that first volume on Mexico awfully bad, and if you will let me have it, I will pledge myself as a gentleman to economize and save three dollars and fifty cents a month, and in five months I will have paid for the set."

The bookseller looked at Ayer a moment and said: "Young man, you take the set right home with you. Give me three-fifty now, and three-fifty each month until they are paid for." . . .

Edward Everett Ayer, the great patron of the arts and one of the chief book-collectors of the world, said:

"I have blessed him ever since. I feel that that day, taking those books home, was, perhaps, the happiest of my life up to that time; and going home I only touched the earth in high places. And I want to reiterate that the finding of Prescott's Conquest of Mexico in that mine in Arizona in '62, has been responsible, and is to be credited as the principal force that has given me a vast amount of enjoyment in this world, and is absolutely responsible for the great 'Ayer Library' in the Newberry Library, Chicago." . . .

The Ayer collection in the Newberry Library, Chicago, is the most complete body of source material on the early life of America in existence. Mr. Ayer's gifts to the Newberry Library aggregate more than two million dollars in value.—FRANK C. LOCKWOOD, in "Arizona Characters"

Inland

Breezes that blow through an apple-tree,
A silver birch and an elm
Move me to dream I am sailing free
With joy at a good boat's helm.

A thousand miles is the sunset strand;
And the sunrise twice as far;
But the salt of the sea is wafted here
And I ride the waves like a spar.

In the blaze of noon white gulls fly high;
And the strange sight thrills me through;
And they and the wind have woven the dream
Of the boat and the deep-sea-blue.

HELOISE B. HAWKINS.

Henry James' Green Room

Since winter was approaching, Henry James had begun to use a panelled, green-painted room on the upper floor of Lamb House for his work. It was known simply as the green room. It had many advantages as a winter workroom, for it was small enough to be easily warmed and a wide south window caught all the morning sunshine. The window overhung the smooth, green lawn, shaded in summer by a mulberry tree, surrounded by roses and enclosed behind a tall, brick wall. It never failed to give the owner pleasure to look out of this window at his charming English garden where he could watch his English gardener digging the flower-beds or mowing the lawn or sweeping up fallen leaves. There was another window for the afternoon sun, looking towards Winchelsea and doubly glazed against the force of the westerly gales. Three high bookcases, two big writing-desks and an easy chair filled most of the space in the green room, but left enough clear floor for a restricted amount of the pacing exercise that was indispensable to literary composition. On summer days Henry James liked better to work in the large "garden room" which gave him a longer stretch for perambulation and a window overlooking the cobbled street that curved up the hill past his door. He liked to be able to relieve the tension of a difficult sentence by a glance down the street; he enjoyed hailing a passing friend or watching a motor-car pant up the sharp little slope. The sight of one of these vehicles could be counted on to draw from him a vigorous outburst of amazement, admiration, or horror for the complications of an age that produced such efficient monsters for gobbling protective distance.—From "The Hogarth Essays." THEODORA BASANQUET, in "Henry James at Work."

Intelligent Obedience

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Scriptural story of the manna which fed the children of Israel during their journey through the wilderness of sin, has led many a thinker to a loftier faith in the power of God to supply human needs. However, the outstanding fact that the human need was met often overshadows in the thought of the reader some of the other spiritual lessons that came to the Israelites with that experience. One such lesson is seen in the need of obedience to divine commands; for early in their journey they found that disobedience excluded them from harmony, and that obedience brought them into harmony with the purposes of God, good.

Through its teaching that God is the divine Principle of harmony, Christian Science sheds light upon this lesson, making it clear that even in the modern world mankind can and does receive commands from the heavenly Father, and that it has to make its choice between disobedience and discord, and obedience and harmony. Christian Science teaches men to listen to the "still small voice" of Truth, which is heard only when the material senses are silent. It teaches them how to obey this voice, even though its message should directly contradict the counsel of so-called human wisdom, and how to claim the sweet fruits of obedience, health, peace, abundance, and joy.

In the fourth verse of the sixteenth chapter of Exodus, where appears the first Biblical reference to the bread from heaven, the Lord gave the following command to Moses: "Behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you; and the people shall go out and gather a certain rate every day, that I may prove them, whether they will walk in my law, or no." This command would seem to indicate that it was as much the divine purpose to awaken obedience in the people as it was to supply their daily needs. The experiences of the chosen people in gathering the manna are recorded in the same chapter; and there is related a certain circumstance, contradictory from a material standpoint, but easily explainable from the viewpoint that God, divine Mind, is infinite intelligence. Those Israelites who gathered much of the manna had none left over; those who gathered less had no lack; and those who in disobedience "left of it until the morning" found that it had decayed before it could be used. When, however, in obedience to God's command, they gathered on the sixth day enough for the Sabbath, the extra omer gathered in obedience did not decay, but remained fresh to supply sustenance for the day they kept holy to their God.

Christian Science elucidates the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures. In her Message to The Mother Church for 1900 (p. 8) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Learn to obey; but learn first what obedience is." A command must be heard and understood before it can be correctly executed. Intelligent listening and willingness to follow must precede true obedience. Reluctant compliance is not obedience. He who would obey divine Love must have a desire to do God's will before he can hear and interpret aright His guiding message. And the desire to obey divine Principle, Love, must be grounded on a correct concept of God, a sincere love for Him and His creation, a constant trust in Him, and an exact knowledge of what obedience to God demands of one.

The recurring "Thou shalt" and "Thou shalt not" of the Decalogue, the "Blessed are they" of the Beatitudes, the "Do unto others" of the Golden Rule, and the spirit of self-sacrifice and service which permeates the Master's teaching are all guideposts along the pathway of obedience to God. The wayfarer who hopes to progress must learn that he cannot safely depart from this path, and that harmony and happiness accompany obedience to God, divine Love.

Christian Science is teaching men that God is infinite, ever present Love, and that Love can be trusted and honored only by implicit obedience to God's law. Obedience to God's law demonstrates the kindness of His law. In such obedience one finds his true selfhood; for the impulse to disobey or disregard spiritual law, like many another destructive and unlovely phase of so-called mortal mind, is unreal. The real man, the man who is God's likeness, is obedient to the demands of Truth, because Mind or Truth is the source of his being.

Whether one gathers or does not gather is of little moment, so long as all one does is done at the command of God. Honest, unswerving, and glad obedience to spiritual law animates and motivates thought aright, meeting human need with divine supply, fructifies daily toil, hallows the Sabbath, and gives one dominion over the unreal material attractions of idleness, sickness, or wrong-doing. Great is the blessing of intelligent obedience.

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STOCKS TAKE ANOTHER DROP BEFORE RALLY

General Tone Is Unsettled With Utilities Again in Limelight

NEW YORK (AP)—Sharp recoveries took place in today's stock market, after an early period of heaviness, in which several of the leaders were hammered down 1 to 5 points.

Short covering operations played an important part in the rally, which ran from 1 to 5 points in most of the active issues, and 6 to 16 points in a few specialties. Trading was fairly heavy in volume.

Lowering of the call money rate from 7 to 6 per cent, coincident with the passing of the midmonth stringency, stimulated recovery in prices. The time money market was dull, but showed an easier tendency. Some uneasiness was apparent over the weekly Federal Reserve brokers' loan statement, to be issued after the close of the market. In view of the sharp rally and the calling for payment of a large stock subscription in the period covered by the statement most observers looked for a moderate increase.

Except for the placing of a large order for rails by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the passing of the International Combustion dividend, there was little in the day's business news to influence the price movement. International Combustion broke nearly 7 points to a new low at 28½, and Erie preferred slumped 17½ points to 70.

Motor Products dropped 6 points, and Murray Corporation sank more than 5 points to a new low at 54¾. Stone & Webster and Brooklyn Union Gas also sold down 5 points below last night final quotations.

Closing Is Steady

On the other hand, Auburn Auto ran up 16 points, Air Reduction 15 and Western Union, Johns-Manville, American Telephone, National Biscuit and International Business Machines sold 6 to 10 points higher.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Simmons Company, Electric Storage Battery and American & Foreign Power rallied 5 points or more, the last named having sold down 4 points in the early trading.

Oils were again in brisk demand, under the leadership of Standard Oil of New Jersey and Royal Dutch.

Speculative sentiment was again disturbed temporarily in the late afternoon by a loss of 5¼ points in Montgomery Ward, which fell to 100. Murray Corporation dropped 10 points to 50½, a new low for the year.

Several other prominent issues showed declines of 1 to 3 points before rallying tendencies appeared.

The closing tone was steady. Sales approximated 3,800,000 shares.

St. Joseph Lead, May Department Stores, Columbia Gas and American Telephone showed moderate gains in the early trading. Foreign exchanges opened firm, with sterling cables at a new 1929 high at $4.86 15-16.

Bonds More Active

Bonds moved actively in today's market in response to a lively investment inquiry. Numerous rail issues were popular, and some fair gains were recorded in the early trading in this group.

The telephone convertibles, after an easy opening, rallied more than 2 points each. New Haven convertible 6s, which have been strong all the week, sold off, and American I. G. Chemical 5½s also failed to find support. Texas Corporation 5s shaded off as interest in this issue slackened.

Among the low coupon rails, Union Pacific 4s, New York, Ontario & Western 4s, New Haven 4½s, Southern Railway general 4s, Big Four 4½s, Missouri Pacific general 4s and Atchison general 4s made fractional improvement.

Erie convertible 4s, on which the conversion privilege has expired, moved up 2 points, while the same road's 5s gained about 1. Chicago Union Station guaranteed 5s reached a new high for the year above 102½. Chicago & Eastern Illinois 5s afforded one of the few weak spots, declining 2 points.

There was some irregularity in the industrials. International Paper 6s and California Petroleum 5s gained 2 each. American Writing Paper 6s, Botany Mills 6½s and Consolidation Coal 5s were soft. Utilities were dull and mostly firm.

Liberty bonds and Treasury issues traded narrowly. Foreign bonds were mixed. French Republic 7s had a fair turnover, but showed virtually no price variation.

A $2,270,000 issue of City of Greensboro N. C., 5¾ per cent anticipation bonds, due Oct. 15, 1931, was offered, to yield 5.30 per cent.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Last Prev. Close
Oct. (old)	18.03	18.03	17.82	17.82	18.00
Oct. (new)	18.00	18.00	17.80	17.80	18.01
Dec.	18.10	18.11	17.88	17.96	18.13
Jan.	18.22	18.22	18.00	18.08	18.24
Mar.	18.51	18.51	18.30	18.37	18.51
May	18.78	18.78	18.58	18.66	18.80
July	18.83	18.83	18.64	18.70	18.83

Spots 18.00, down 25 points.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec.	18.08	18.10	17.66	17.98	18.13
Jan.	18.15	18.21	17.98	18.15	18.23
Mar.	18.47	18.50	18.30	18.33	——
May	18.72	18.72	18.56	18.56	——

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	18.81b	18.81	18.60	18.66	18.84
Dec	18.04	18.05	17.79	17.88	18.03
Jan	18.13	18.14	17.89	17.96	18.13
Mar	18.39	18.40	18.17	18.25	18.34

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct	9.69	9.71	9.66	9.66	9.74
Dec	——	9.69	9.65	9.65	9.74
Jan	9.71	9.74	9.69	9.69	9.77
Mar	9.80	9.83	9.78	9.78	9.85
May	9.89	9.91	9.85	9.86	9.93
July	9.90	9.91	9.86	9.87	9.93

Spots—10.06, down 2 points. Tone at close, quiet. Sales (British) 7000; (American) 2300.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	1.30	1.31	1.28¾	1.30½
Mar.	1.37½	1.38⅞	1.36⅝	1.38⅜
May	1.40⅝	1.42½	1.40	1.31⅜

Corn

Dec	.91⅜	.93	.91¾	.92⅝
Mar	.97	.98	.97	.97⅜
May	.99⅝	1.00⅝	.99⅜	1.00¼

Oats

Dec	.49½	.50	.40½	.49⅞
Mar	.52⅜	.52½	.41¾	.52½
May	.53⅝	.54¼	.53½	.54

Lard

Jan	11.25	11.42	11.25	11.40
Oct	10.60	10.85	10.60	10.77
Dec	10.82	10.97	10.82	10.95

NATIONAL DAIRY EXPANSION

The National Dairy Products Corporation has purchased the Youngstown Sanitary Milk Company, one of the largest distributors of milk and dairy products in the Youngstown district. The transaction was made on an exchange of stock basis.

WORLD COPPER OUTPUT

World production of copper in September totaled 174,853 short tons, compared with 174,329 in August, 174,347 in July and 157,518 in September, 1928, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 17	Last Oct. 16
57⅞	38⅛	..	Abitibi	300	54½	52¾	54½	53¼
88⅞	79	6	Abitibi pf	100	80½	80½	80½	81
750	389	6	Adams Ex	100	480	480	480	..
96	84⅜	5	Adams Ex pf	100	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
35⅞	27⅜	2	Adams Mill	200	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
104⅞	15	..	Adv-Rumely	300	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
119	31½	..	Adv Ru pf	400	32	31½	31½	32
48⅞	34⅝	2f	Airway El	200	38½	38½	38½	..
4⅞	1¼	..	Ahumada	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
221	95¼	2	Air Reduc	10400	218⅜	195⅝	218⅜	199¼
11¼	2½	..	Ajax Rubber	900	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10¾	4½	..	Alaska Jun	400	7⅞	7½	7⅞	8
25	12	..	Albany PWP	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
56½	27⅝	..	Alleghany	25200	45	44	44⅝	44⅞
118⅝	99¼	5½	Allegh pf ww	300	109	108¾	108¾	109
87½	80⅛	5½	Allegh pf xw	200	87½	86⅝	86⅝	85½
354⅜	241	6	Allied Chem	3500	314	309	314	310
30¼	29	..	Alpha Por C	200	29	29	29	..
75½	58	..	Allis-Chal	1000	63½	62	62¼	62¼
⅜	⅜	..	Allis Ch rts	9400	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
42⅝	22⅛	2	Amerada	1400	26¾	25	25	25¾
23⅝	8¼	..	Am Ag Ch	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
23⅝	8¼	..	Am Ag Ch pf	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
73⅜	37½	..	Am Ac Ch pf	300	39¼	38¼	38¼	38¾
157	110	2f	Am Bk Note	700	147	143½	147	147
65⅜	57	3	Am Bk N pf	200	65¼	63⅞	65¼	..
20½	13	..	Am Beet S	100	13½	13½	13½	11½
76½	40½	..	Am Bosch	1500	63⅞	59⅞	63⅞	61⅝
62	42	1.60f	Am Brake	300	55	55	55	54¼
126¾	116½	7	Am Brake pf	100	118	118	118	..
34⅜	14	..	Am Br Bov	1400	16¾	15½	16	16
181½	107¾	2f	Am Can	24200	170¼	165⅜	169⅞	166¾
106½	91⅜	6	Am Car & F	500	92½	92	93	93⅜
95¼	70¼	7	Am Chain pf	100	91	91	91	95
81⅝	46⅜	2	Am Chicle	1700	62	58	62	60
55	41	1.60§	Am Com Ale	1500	45¾	44½	45½	46
98½	76⅛	..	Am Europe	1100	74½	72	72	74
190¼	75¼	..	Am & FPw	61000	150¾	138	149¾	142
108½	104	7	Am & FP 7	200	107	107	107	106¾
103	88	7	Am & FP 2pf	300	99¼	99	99¼	99¼
42	24½	1	Am Hawaii	300	31¾	30½	30½	31
10	6	6¼	Am Hide	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
52¼	30⅛	..	Am Hide pf	100	48	48	48	..
54	38	2f	Am Ice	200	44	43¾	43¾	44
96¾	52½	2f	Am Int oCrp	8800	81¾	77¼	81¾	79
87⅜	33⅛	..	Am La Fr	300	4	4	4	4
75	45	..	Am La Fr pf	60	47	47	47	47
136	102⅝	8	Am Loco	100	112½	112½	112½	113
81¾	50	3	Am Metals	2700	67	66⅜	66⅝	66⅞
98¼	65	7	Am Nat G pf	100	80	80	80	82
17⅞	3⅜	..	Am Piano	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
55	18½	..	Am Piano pf	100	26	22¾	22¾	..
175⅞	81⅛	1f	Am Pw&Lt	3400	126	121	123	124½
104	98⅜	6	Am P & L 6	100	102¾	102¼	102¾	101½
84¾	78	..	Am P&L pf st	300	83½	82½	82½	81⅜
55⅞	40¼	1½	Am Radiat	5000	46⅜	45	45⅜	45¼
139	135	..	Am Radiat pf	10	135	135	135	..
64⅜	30	..	Am Repub	400	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	38
144⅜	106½	2f	Am Roll Mill	6300	132¾	128	132½	129
74¾	60	4f	Am Saf Raz	100	63½	63½	63½	65¼
34⅞	20	3	Am Seating	200	33	32¾	32¾	33
139½	135	..	Am Smelt	4000	109¾	107½	109¾	110¾
138⅜	130	7	Am Smelt pf	400	137½	136	137½	135⅜
79⅝	54⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	56	55¼	55½	55¼
114	110	7	Am Stl F pf	60	112¾	112¾	112¾	111⅜
85	65	2	Am Stores	1100	65⅛	65	65¼	65¼
94¾	71½	..	Am Sugar	500	76	74⅝	75¼	76
111	102¼	7	Am Sugar pf	100	106	106	106	106
310¼	192¼	9	Am Tel&T	17500	291¼	285⅜	291¼	284
181	136½	8	Am Type	100	160	160	160	161
112	107¼	7	Am Type pf	40	109½	109½	109½	109⅝
199	67¼	1f	Am Wat W	11500	156⅛	151	154	153¾
104	97	6	Am Wat W	100	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	..
277⅝	141¼	..	Am Wool	1100	143⅝	133⅛	133⅝	141¼
58⅜	32¾	..	Am Wool pf	400	33¾	32¾	32¾	33
16⅛	9	..	Am Writ ct	200	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	12⅝
45¾	13¼	..	Am Zinc	200	20	19¾	19¾	20
89¾	62⅜	3	Amac Wire	200	77⅜	77	77½	78
140	99	7	Anaconda	44400	112¾	109	111⅝	110
80	43	2.40	Anchor Cap	4300	74⅜	69	71⅞	68
68⅜	44⅜	3	Andes Cop	400	50	49⅜	49⅝	49⅝
49½	29	2	Arch Dan	500	41½	41⅜	41¼	41½
18⅝	9¼	..	Arm Ill A	2800	10¾	10	10	10⅜
10¾	5½	..	Arm Ill B	1700	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
86	70	..	Arm Ill pf	300	70⅞	70	70⅝	70⅝
58⅜	45⅜	4	Asso Apparl	500	48⅛	47⅜	48	48⅛
70⅜	43	2½	Asso Dry G	900	49	47⅞	49	48
47½	40½	2	Asso Oil	20	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	44⅝
298⅝	155⅛	10	Atchison	900	280	278⅛	279⅜	277
104⅝	99	5	Atchison pf	300	102⅛	102⅛	102⅜	103¼
209½	169	10	Atl Coast L	100	186⅜	186⅜	186⅜	..
86⅞	32¼	..	Atl G&WI	1000	77⅜	76⅝	77⅜	78½
77⅜	53⅛	1f	Atl Refin	4800	58⅝	56½	57⅛	56⅜
140	90	4	Atlas Pwd	1500	130	124	130	126⅞
106½	98⅛	6	Atlas Pwd pf	10	102½	102½	102½	102
514	221	4	Auburn Auto	300	414	398	414	398
11⅜	5¼	5¾	Austin	200	6¾	6½	6¾	..
42¾	32	..	Austin N pf	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	45¼
35½	22⅛	..	Auto Sales	700	28⅞	28½	28⅞	29
20	10½	..	Aviation	3100	11	10½	10⅜	10⅞
50	30½	3	Auto Stripe A	200	43⅝	42⅜	43⅝	43

—B—

125	114½	7	Baldwin pf	20	118	117⅛	118	117½
66⅝	52	..	Baldwin Nw	2000	54⅛	52	52⅝	52½
145⅜	115⅛	6	Balt & O	3000	133⅜	131¼	133⅜	132
80½	75	4	Balt & O pf	100	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
110½	104	6½	Bamber pf	10	107¼	107¼	107½	107½
4½	4¼	..	Bangor & A rts	5000	4⅜	4⅜	4	4½
90⅜	64½	3½	Bagor & A xr	5600	82⅝	80⅞	82	83¼
115	102¼	7	Bangr&A pfxr	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	112
49¼	21½	2	Barnsdall A	1000	35	33⅝	34	33⅝
32⅞	20	..	Beacon Oil	200	29	28⅜	28⅜	28⅞
131	92¼	3	Beatrice	200	119	118	118	118
17⅜	9	..	Belding H	500	10	10	10	10¼
104⅜	61¼	2	Bendix	3800	63¼	61¼	62	68½
160⅞	53⅛	3	Best & Co	900	57⅞	56⅜	57⅜	56⅜
⅞	1	..	Beth St rts	73300	1⅞	1	1⅝	1½
140⅜	82⅛	4	Beth Steel	21300	115⅞	111½	115⅜	111
128	116⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	200	125½	125½	125½	125½
110	90	7	Blum'thal pf	10	90	90	90	..
136⅜	100¼	3f	Bohn Alum	1000	104	100¼	102	102½
11⅜	5¼	..	Booth Fish	00	5½	5½	5½	5½
100½	83	3	Borden	700	86½	85½	85⅝	84½
86⅞	52¼	4	Borg Warner	1300	56⅜	52¼	56⅜	56
15½	6	..	Bot M A pf	200	7	6⅜	7	6¾
65⅜	20⅝	..	Briggs	6100	23¾	21⅜	23½	21½
6⅞	2⅜	..	Brit Steel	100	2½	2½	2½	..
40	31	..	Brit Steel 1pf	10	31	31	31	..
73⅞	27	3	Brockwaq	900	27¾	26⅝	26⅝	28
81⅞	57½	4	Bklyn Man T	1200	63½	62⅜	63¾	63⅞
92⅜	79	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	83	82½	82½	82½
248½	170	5	Bklyn Un G	700	206½	204	205	209½
51½	38¼	2½	Brown Shoe	200	50⅝	49¾	49¾	50½
55¼	35½	3	Bruns Balke	100	36¾	36	36	37¼
44¾	14	..	Bruns Term	600	16⅜	14⅝	14⅝	16⅜
½	⅜	..	Bucyrus rts	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
42⅜	25½	1	Bucyrus	100	29	28⅜	29	29⅜
117	111½	7	Bucyrus pf	40	112	111½	112	..
50	38⅜	2½	Bucy cv pf	500	40⅛	39¼	39¼	40⅜
227⅛	130¾	..	Budd Mfg	1200	20¼	19¾	20¼	21¼
54⅜	42	1.60	Bullard	1200	52⅞	52⅜	52⅝	52⅞
96⅞	62¼	3f	Burroughs	2800	91⅞	88¼	90⅞	88¾
89⅛	50	2§	Bush Term	200	54	54	54	57¼
110½	101⅞	7	Bush T deb	30	103⅞	103	103⅞	103⅞
118½	107½	7	Bush Blg pf	20	110	110	110	110⅞
9½	3½	..	Butte Cop	600	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4
12⅜	6¼	2	Butte & Sup	500	7	6¾	6⅞	..
41	28	..	Butterick	200	32	31	31	33
192⅞	120¼	..	Byers	2600	150	147½	160	149½
47⅜	31⅜	2	By-Prod C	2800	43½	40⅝	43½	42½

—C—

84⅞	72⅛	4	Calif Pack	300	78	7	7	78⅛
136⅜	119¼	11	Calu & Ariz	300	121½	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜
61⅞	36⅝	4	Calu & Hecla	1460	40⅝	40	40¼	40⅝
49½	35	2	Cambell	100	36	36	36	36
98⅜	78	5	Canada Dry	3200	89⅞	86	87⅝	87⅜
265⅞	210	10	Can Pac	200	16	213⅜	213⅜	215
48⅜	35	2.80	Cannon Mills	400	43	42	43	42
65⅞	63⅝	..	Capital A Co	600	65⅛	63⅝	63⅝	..
81	61	..	Case Th rts	200	61¼	61¼	61¼	61
79⅜	52	3	Celotex	100	54	53½	53½	54
48⅜	30	2	Cen Aguirre	300	33	33	33	32¾
59⅜	40½	2	Cen Alloy	3000	56½	55½	56⅜	56
112½	105⅜	7	Cen Alloy pf	50	111	111	111	..
20½	6	..	Century Rib	100	7	7	7	..
120	88⅛	8	Cerro de P	1100	89½	88⅛	89⅛	88⅝
32	16½	..	Cert-Teed	400	25	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝
80⅜	62⅝	..	Checker Cab	7600	69¾	66¼	69	67
92	75⅜	3	Ches Corp	1300	82¼	81	82¼	81
279⅜	195	10	Ches & Ohio	1200	267	262½	266¼	265¼
23⅞	12⅜	..	Chi Gt West	1200	16⅞	15⅞	16½	16
63⅝	38	..	Chi Gt W pf	1300	54⅜	51⅜	54	52¼
44⅝	27⅜	..	Chi M&SP	500	39⅝	38⅛	38⅜	38⅜
68⅝	46⅛	..	Chi M&SP pf	2100	60¼	58	60½	58¼
108⅜	80¼	4	Chi & NW	400	98¼	97	98¾	96
47½	28¼	..	Chi Pneu	100	41	40⅜	41	41¼
61⅜	48⅝	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	57½	57½	57½	57
143½	115	7	Chi RI	1100	136½	135	136¼	136⅜
102⅞	98⅛	6	Chi RI 6%	100	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
109	105¼	7	Chi RI 7%	100	109	109	109	..
36	27	3	Chi Yel Cab	10	29½	29½	29½	29⅞
50	23⅜	2	Chick Cut 2	100	32½	33½	33½	33⅜
135	52⅛	3	Chrysler	9300	58⅝	56	57⅜	56½
62⅜	49	3.60	City Ice	700	55⅞	55	55	55
27	14	..	City Stores	600	16¼	15½	15½	16⅛
61½	59⅞	..	Clark Equip	500	61½	59⅜	59⅞	..
72⅜	41	5	Cluett Pbdy	200	47	46⅞	46⅞	47½
154½	126⅝	4	Coca Cola	800	148⅞	147⅞	148⅝	147⅞
50	46½	2	Coca Cola A	200	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	..
72¼	35	..	Collins & A	200	36⅞	36	36	36½
70½	56	..	Colo F&I	1000	61	58	61	62
135	101	3	Colo South	100	115	115	115	..
140	53½	2	Col Gas	53500	117¼	111¼	117	111
109	103⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	100	107	106¾	107	..
144	121¼	4f	Col Carbon	1000	293	285	291	295
88¾	41	1.10	Col Graph	34500	65⅞	52¼	54⅜	53½
62⅝	43	2	Com Cred	1900	47	43¼	45½	46⅞
28	25	2	Com Cr pf B	10	26½	26½	26½	..
212½	69½	4f	Com Inv Tr	3500	72	69	70⅜	69
99	91	6½	Com I 6½%	600	94	92¼	94	93
51⅝	45	..	Com Credit A	200	47	46¾	46¾	46½
24⅜	21⅜	..	Common So	4500	22¾	21½	21⅜	22
63	60	..	Com Sol new	1900	63	60	61⅜	..
35⅜	19½	..	Congoleum	4200	23⅞	23	23⅜	23½
25⅜	21	2	Cons Film	100	23	22½	23	23
30¾	23⅛	2	Con Film pf	400	25½	24⅜	25½	24⅜
183¾	94½	3	Con Gas	45000	145⅝	140¾	145	142½
100⅜	96½	5	Con Gas pf	1300	99	98½	99	98
70⅝	50	6	Con Ry C pf	800	58	55¾	58	55½
6½	2	..	ConTextile	1000	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
23½	12	1.20	Container A	500	20½	20	20	20¼
115	6	60	Container B	400	8⅜	8	8	8⅜
90	47⅛	..	Cont Bak A	300	67	65¾	66⅛	67
15¾	8⅜	..	Cont Bak B	3100	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10
65⅜	54	..	Cont Bank	1500	58¼	57¼	58	57½
92	60	2½	Cont Can	8100	82¼	80¾	82¾	82½
110¼	79	2	Cont Ins	1200	97	94½	97	95¼
28⅜	11	.80	Cont Motors	4000	11¼	11	11⅛	11⅜
47⅛	28½	..	Cont Oil	12600	36	34½	35¾	34½
126	82	2f	Corn Prod	29000	126	120¾	126	121
82¼	45¼	2f	Coty	6500	46⅜	45¼	45⅝	45⅞
57⅜	22⅝	..	Crex Carpet	100	25	25	25	..
125	72	1§	Crosley	3500	77½	72	76	77½
25¾	18½	1	Crown Zell	200	22½	22½	22½	..
121¾	85	5	Crucible	1700	102	99¾	102	101
5½	3¼	..	Cuba Cane	100	3¼	1¾	1¾	1¾
24½	11½	..	Cuba Co	1000	14⅝	14	14⅝	14½
17	11	..	Cub Am S	1200	11⅞	11¼	11½	11⅜
67⅞	48¼	4	Cudahy	600	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜	48⅛
132	117	6	Curtis Pub	100	121	120	121	125
30¼	13⅝	1	Curtiss W	22700	15	13⅝	14⅝	15¼
37⅞	25	..	Curtiss W A	3600	27⅜	25	26	27
121¼	58⅛	2½	Cutler	300	117	116½	116½	117¼
126½	63	..	Cuyamel Fr	600	122⅝	121	122⅝	122

—D—

69¼	42⅞	..	Davison	7800	53⅜	51	53	53⅜
46⅞	28⅛	2.91c	Debenham	100	28½	28½	28½	28¼
128	116	7	Deere pf	10	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅛
226	182	9	Del & Hud	600	197	194½	195	197
169¾	120¼	6§	Del Lac&W	600	158½	155⅞	156⅜	156
77⅞	55¾	..	Denv RG pf	100	66¼	66¼	66¼	..
285	224	8	Det Edison	900	360¼	350	360¼	350
164	126	8	Diamond M	60	129	129	129	..
11¼	8⅜	1	Dome Mines	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
54¼	33	3	Dom Stores	600	36½	34¼	36⅛	35
7½	3¾	..	Du So Sh pf	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
231	155⅝	4	Dupont	7300	188	184¼	186	185
119¾	112	6	Dupont deb	200	115½	115½	115½	115½

—E—

264¾	168	5f	East Kodak	9700	237¾	228¼	237¼	231½
39½	31	1½	Eastern R M	200	31¼	31	31¼	31¼
76¾	49⅜	3	Eaton Axle	900	51¼	49⅜	50	51⅜
39⅜	22⅜	2½	Eitingon	600	23¼	22⅜	23¼	22⅜
112½	75⅞	6½	Eitingon pf	100	77	76	76	75⅞
174	126⅜	4f	Elec Auto Lt	4100	136

GERMAN BANK MERGER WILL AID FINANCE

New Deutsche Bank to Have 285,000,000 Marks Capital—To Cut Costs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Rationalization, the industrial watchword of post-war Germany, has just scored one of its greatest triumphs by extending its methods to the German banking world.

The gigantic fusion that is about to be inaugurated between the Deutsche Bank and the Disconto Gesellschaft represents the most ambitious effort at concentration that has ever taken place in the history of German banking and surpasses by far in financial importance the fusions that have been arranged in recent years between the Darmstadter and the Nationalbank and between the Commerz und Privatbank and the Mitteldeutsche Bank.

To Have Big Capital

At a conference between the two great "D" banks it was decided to amalgamate by means of an exchange of shares in the proportion of 1 for 1. The fusion is to take place as from Oct. 29, 1929, and the new bank will go by the name of the Deutsche Bank and Disconto Gesellschaft. It will have a share capital of 285,000,000 marks, with reserves of 150,000,000 marks. Up to the time of the fusion the capital of the Deutsche Bank amounted to 150,000,000 marks, with open reserves of 90,000,000 marks, while the Disconto Gesellschaft had a capital of 135,000,000 marks.

It is also stated that the Norddeutsche Bank at Hamburg, the Schaafhausen Bank at Cologne, the Rheinische Credit Bank and the Sueddeutsche Disconto Gesellschaft at Mannheim are to be invited to join the fusion.

The news has come to the business world of Germany like a bolt from the blue. Only a week before the official announcement was made, Dr. Kehl, a leading member of the board of directors of the Deutsche Bank, speaking at Dusseldorf at the great conference of the German Federation of Industries, had referred to the uphill task German finance and industry had to face in the coming years.

May Get American Money

Reports are current, too, that the fusion is to go even further than is stated in the official communique. The Weser Zeitung, for instance, claims to have learned on good authority that the German banks concerned have been assured of the financial assistance of the National City Bank of New York in carrying out the transaction.

The chief reason for the fusion is the necessity of reducing the costs of administration. These costs, in spite of the mechanized system introduced into the individual banks concerned, have of late shown a decided tendency to increase.

In the last balance sheet of the Disconto Gesellschaft administration costs were 67 per cent of the gross profits and in the case of the Deutsche Bank 63 per cent. This percentage is considered exorbitant, and the banks are determined to reduce it by an amalgamation of their administrative offices. In many cities the keen competition between the Deutsche Bank and the Disconto Gesellschaft has led to both banks establishing branches there, with expensive premises and expensive staffs.

Keen Competition Abroad

And this competition was not confined to Germany. In foreign countries both banks were keen rivals in obtaining foreign credits and often outbid each other. The fusion of the two will enable the dual concern to adopt a more effective economic policy in its dealings with foreign capitalists who will no longer be able, as the German press remarks, to play off one against the other.

Herr Oskar Wassermann, one of the directors of the Deutsche Bank, in an interview states that the fusion will take at least one or even two years to carry through. He emphasizes the sacrifices that both banks will have to make if the desired end is to be attained. He confesses that process of forming capital is again observable in Germany.

The Disconto Gesellschaft is the older of the two banks, having been founded in 1856 with a capital of 30,000,000 marks, while the Deutsche Bank was founded in January 1870, shortly before the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, with a capital of 15,000,000 marks.

DIVIDENDS

Cities Service Company declared the regular monthly dividends of 2½ cents and one-half of 1 per cent in stock on the common, 50 cents on the preferred and preference BB, and five cents on the preference B, all payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Mohawk Mining Company declared a quarterly dividend of $3 a share, payable Dec. 2 to stock of record Oct. 31. Three months ago $2 was declared, and six and nine months ago $1.50 a share, making total payments for 1929 of $8 a share. A year ago $3 a share was declared, bringing 1928 payments to $6 a share, and two years ago $2 a share was declared, bringing 1927 dividends to $5 a share.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 14.

S. D. Warren Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Caterpillar Tractor Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable Nov. 25 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 34¾ cents on the 5½ per cent preferred and 37½ cents on the 6 per cent preferred, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Directors of the International Power Securities Corporation, of which J. F. Aldred is president, have declared a dividend of $1 a share on common stock and a semiannual dividend of $3 a share on the $6 preferred stock, series A, both payable Dec. 15 to shareholders of record Nov. 30.

Lawrence Gas & Electric Co., part of New England Power Association, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents per share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN—The Reichsbank condensed statement in marks (000 omitted) follows:

	Oct. 15, '29	Oct. 7, '29	Oct. 15, '28
Silver and coin	1,729,500	95,900	86,500
Gold reserves	2,211,800	2,212,000	2,508,600
Bills of exchge and checks	2,082,500	2,808,900	2,002,300
Other assets	600,300	590,600	538,500
Reichsbk circu	4,349,500	4,686,800	4,293,800
Bank rate	7½%	7½%	7%

RECORD MOHAIR CLIP SOLD

UVALDE, Tex. (AP)—Six thousand pounds of fall-clip mohair was sold here Wednesday by Horners to Collins & Aikman Corporation of Rhode Island at 46½ cents a pound for mature hair and 56½ cents for kid hair. This was the largest single accumulation ever handled at Uvalde, and the second largest in the State this season.

A $6,000,000 GRAIN CO-OPERATIVE

MINNEAPOLIS—A new grain marketing co-operative, the largest in the Northwest has been organized, and will be known as Co-operative Farmers Northwest Grain Corp. It is sponsored by officials of farmers co-operative elevator associations in Montana, Minnesota and the Dakotas, and will be capitalized at $6,000,000.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	108½	108¼
Ajax Rubber 8s 36	74⅜	74⅛
Alaska Gold 8s B	10	10
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	105½	105
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	105	105
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105	105
Am I G Chm 5½s '49	116	115¼
Am Inter 5½s '49	111	110½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98	97½
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	97	96⅝
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	86	85
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	101
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103½
Am T & T col 5s '46	102	102
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	208½	208¼
Am T & T sf 5s '50	102½	102⅜
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105½	105¼
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105	105
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100	99¼
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100	99¼
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105	105
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	79	79
Armour & Co 4½s '39	88½	87¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	87	86¼
Associated Oil 6s '35	101¾	101⅜
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 reg	85	85
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91¾	91⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s	154½	152
Atch T&SF 4s reg	90	90
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	88	88
Atlanta Knox & Co 4s	89¼	89⅛
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s'52	89¾	89⅝
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	95	94⅜
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73½	73⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	82¼	82⅛
B&O cv 4½s '33	97½	97
B&O rfg 5s '95	101	101
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101	100⅜
B&O 1st 4s '48	91⅛	91⅛
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102½	102
B&O 5s series D	101½	100⅜
B&O 6s '29	100¼	100⅛
Belding Han 6s '36	99¾	99⅜
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103	103
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103½	103⅛
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104½	104⅜
Boston & Me R R 5s '67	97¼	96⅞
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55	78	78
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	58	55
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	93⅞	93
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	82⅝	82⅜
Buff R & P 4½s '57	89½	89
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	99⅞	99¼
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	95	95
Cal Pet 5½s '38	97½	97⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	90⅝	90½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	90⅞	90¾
Can North sf 7s '40	110	99⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	82¼	82⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	77	77
Can Pacific Ry 5s ct July '49	100½	100
Can South con 5s '62	101	101
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	106¾	106⅝
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	97¼	96⅞
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	89¾	89⅝
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101	100½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	72¼	72⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	98¾	98½
Ches & O con 4½s A	94½	93⅝
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	85	85
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	105	105
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	78	76½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65	65
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	82⅝	82⅝
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32	92	92
Chi M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	93	92½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	76	75½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	93	91⅞
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	93¼	93⅛
Chi & NW 7s '30	100⅛	100⅛
Chi Railway 5s '27	77½	77⅜
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94⅝	93½
Chi RI&P 4½s A	91¼	90
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	103	102
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	113¼	113¼
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	103½	103½
Chile Copper 5s '47	94	93½
Cin Wab Mich 4s	82¾	82½
Chevlc&StL 4½s E '77	93½	93¼
Clev Un Term 5s '73	103¾	102¼
Colonial Oil 6s '38	93	92
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 A	98¼	98⅛
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 May	98⅞	98¾
Commercial Tr 5½s '49	100⅛	100⅛
Commercial Inv Tr 6s '48	94½	93½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	70¾	70½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 6s '50	71	70¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	105
Container Corp 5s ct '43	75	75
Container Corp 6s '46	94¾	94½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98½	98¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s	99	99⅜
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	55⅝	55⅜
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30 ct	55⅝	55⅜
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	99	99
Cuban-Am Sug col 5s '31	99⅝	99⅜
Cuba Nor Rys 5s	80	80
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	60½	60
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100	100
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	98¼	98⅛
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102¼	102
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100½	100½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	98½	98⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	90½	90
Den & R G n 5s '55	93½	92¼
Den & R G 5s '78	85¾	85¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101½	101
Detroit Ed col 5s '62	101⅜	101⅜
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	108¼	108¼
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	95½	95½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	96½	96
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	101½	101½
Duke-P Power 6s '66	103½	103½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98	97¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	86	88½
East Tenn Va G 5s '30	101⅞	101⅞
Edith Rock Mc Trust 6s	112	112
Ed Ill of Brklyn 4s	94½	94½
Erie cv 4s B '53	82⅜	82
Erie gen 4s '96	82⅞	82⅞
Erie gen lien	78	76¼
Erie Gen Lien gen	73	73
Erie 5s '67	95	95
Erie gen lien	77	76¼
Erie Gen Div 1st 6s	108	108
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	94⅝	94⅜
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	99	99
Fed Metal 7s '34	100¼	100⅛
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	95	95
Fla East Coast 5s '74	67¼	67
Fre Elk Mo Val 6s	100⅜	100⅜
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	34	33
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	98	97⅞
Gen Pub Ser 5½s '39 cv	109½	108
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101½	101
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	102½	102
Gen Pet 5s '40	99⅜	99⅜
Gennett 6s	92	92
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	101	101
Goodyear 5s '57	93½	92
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	90	90
Gould Coupler 6s '40	71	71
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110	110
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	95	95
Great Northern 5½s '52	107	107
Great Northern 7s '36	109½	109⅜
Green Bay & est deb B	28	28
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	95	95
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	71¾	71¾
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	85	85
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	94	93¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	94	94
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¾	99¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102½	102¼
Ill Cen Lou Div 3s	74½	74½
Ill Cen 4s '51	90¾	90¾
Ill Cen 4s '52	87⅞	87⅝
Ill Cen 4s '55	86¾	86¾
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	86	86
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	97½	97½
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	94¼	94¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92	92
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	96	96
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66	66
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	65½	65½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	58⅛	58⅛
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89½	89½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	96¾	96
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56 B	91¾	91¾
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	106	106
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	87	86
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	98	98
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	92	92
Int Paper 6s' 55	95	93
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	95	95
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s 47	93	92⅝
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	75⅝	75⅝
Int Tel Tel 4½s s '52	92	92
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	189½	185½
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	13½	12½
Kan City Fts&Mem 4s '36	93¾	93½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	73⅛	73⅛
Keith 6s '46	81½	81½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	99	99
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102¼	102
L'Antaro 6s rct ww	97½	97
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	86¾	86
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	93	93
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	103	103
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	101	101
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	106⅝	106¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	106½	106¼
Long Island gen 4s '38	93¼	93¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	89¼	89¼
Lou & Nashv & Mob	101	101
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	100¼	100¼
McCrory 5½s '41	57¼	57¼
Marion Steam S 6s	96¾	96¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	82⅜	82⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99¼	99¼
Mil & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	21½	20¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '75	97⅜	97⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '51	99	98¼
Mil & Nor Ry	92	92
Min & St L 1st rfg 4s '49	20¾	20½
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	87	86¼
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99¼	99¼
Mo Pac & T rl 4s B '62	82⅞	82⅝
Mo Pac & T rl 5s A '62	88½	88
Mo Pac 5s G '78	98	98
Mo Pac Gen 4s '75	74¾	73⅝
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98½	98
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98⅝	98
Mo Pac 5½s '49	113¼	112⅝
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	94	94
Montana Power 5s A '43	104¾	104⅜
Munsingwear 6½s '34	95¼	95¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97½	97⅜
Nat Rad 6½s '47	35	35
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51	7½	7¼
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4½s '26	17	17
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	8¾	8¾
Nat Tube 5s '52	104¾	104⅜
N E T & T 4½s B '61	97	97
N O T & M 5½s '54	100¾	100⅜
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	84⅝	84⅝
NYC&HR con 4s '98	96¾	96
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	96⅝	96½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104½	103⅞
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105⅜	105⅛
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	104⅜	104⅛
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	104	104
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101½	101¼
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	93½	93¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111⅝	111⅜
N Y Edison 5s '44	102½	102¼
NY GELH&P 5s '48	103⅝	103⅜
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	13½	13½
NY NH&H nc 4½s '67	90	89⅝
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	104¾	104½
NY & NH&H 6s cv '48	135	134½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	63	63
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	95	95
NY Tel deb 6s '49	109¾	109¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105⅝	105½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	95⅞	95⅞
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	84	83½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100	50
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	50	100½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101	96⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	96⅝	94¼
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	94¼	104⅜
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104⅜	111
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111	103½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	103½	99
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	99	88
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	88	101½
Otis Steel 6s '41	101½	103⅜
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100½	98⅜
Pac P&L 1st rfg 5s '30	98⅜	102⅜
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102⅜	101
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104	97
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	97	99
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	99⅝	98½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98⅞	65
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	65	70
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	71½	97½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	97½	102
Penn R R 5s '65	104	108
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108	100½
Penn R R col 7s '30	100⅝	97⅛
Penn R R 4⅝s '63	97⅛	91½
Pere Marq 5s '56	101½	3
Phil Co 5s '67	3	108¾
Phil & Read C & I 6s	110	101¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104½	97½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	62⅜	62¼
Postal Tel Cab 5s	56½	83½
Poco Coal 5s	84¾	94½
Pub Svc El Pow 4½s '67	97	96¾
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	102	102
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98	98
Purity Baking 5s '48	92½	92½
Read rfg 4½s '97	95⅜	95⅜
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	90⅝	90¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47	96½	95¾
Remington Rand 5½s w w	97	95¾
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	88	88
Richfield Oil 6s ct	99	99
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	106	106
St Joe Ry L H&P 5s '37	94	94
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	94¼	94¼
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	99½	99½
St L & S F 4s A '50	87½	86⅞
St L & S F 4½s '73	89	89
St L & S F 5s B '50	100¼	100¼
St L S W con 4s '32	96¼	96¼
St P M & M con 6s '33	100¾	100¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	101½	101½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	62⅜	62⅜
Seabd A L adj 5s ct	56½	56½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	84¾	83½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	81	81
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	99	99
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92⅞	92½
Shell Union 5s '47	95	93½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	93⅜	93⅜
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98⅞	98½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30	98¾	98
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99	98⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101½	101
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '28	99½	98½
Sinclair Cru O 6s '25	99⅛	99⅛
Smith A O 6½s '33	101⅞	101⅞
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101	101
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	89½	89⅛
So Pac 4½s '68	93	93
So Pac 4½s s w '69	97¼	87½
So Ry gen 4s '56	88	105½
So Ry con 5s '94	105½	114⅛
So Ry gen 6s '56	120	102½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102½	101
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	99½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99½	92½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	92½	102
Tenn Copper 6s '25	102	86¾
Tex Pac Asso St L rfg 4s '53	86¾	101
Tex & Pac 1st 5s rct	101⅛	103½
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	103½	98⅜
Texas Co 5s C rct '44	98½	98⅜
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53⅝	34½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	34½	99⅞
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	99⅞	82
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	86	101¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅜	85
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	85	101
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101	100⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s ct '35	95¾	96¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	86	85
Union Pacific 4½s '67	95¼	95¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	89½	88¾
U S Rubber 7½s '30	101	100
U S Steel s f 5s '63	103¾	103⅜
Util & Ind 5½s	90	89½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	75⅛	75
Virginia Mid 5s	99	99
Va Ry 5s '62	102½	102½
Walworth 6s '45	87½	87
Wash T 4s	101½	101½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101½	101½
West Va C & C 6s '50	23⅞	23⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	102	102
Western Maryland 4s '52	79	79
Western Un 5s '51	101	101
Wheeling Steel 4½s	87	87
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	99¾	99¾
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	101½	101½
White Sew Mach 6s '36	84	84
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	42	42
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100⅜	100⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	99⅞
Youngstown 5s	100	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Oct 17	Oct 16
3½s '47	97.20	97.22	97.20	97.22	97.20	
1st 4½s '47	98.31	98.31	98.29	98.29	98.25	
4th 4¼s '38	99	99	99	99	99	
4th 4¼s rg	98.28	98.28	98.28	98.28	....	
US 4s '44-'54	102.26	104.10	103.26	104.10	....	
US 4½s '52	107.29	108.	107.29	108.	107.26	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi 6s	83¾	83½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	93½	93½
Antioquia 7s A '45	86⅞	86⅞
Antioquia 7s D '45	86	86
Antwerp 5s	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98¼	98¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98⅝	98¼
Australia 4½s '57	85¾	85¾
Australia 5s '55	94¼	94¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	93	93
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91⅝	91⅝
Belgium (King) 6s	100⅛	100⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅞	107⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107⅜	107¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114⅜	114⅝
Berlin Elec '51	90	90
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	89½	89½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	88½	88⅜
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	96¾	95¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	81	81
Bordeaux (City) 6s' 34	99¾	99½
Brazil 6½s '26	87¼	87¼
Brazil 6½s '27	87¼	87¼
Brazil (U) 8s '41	105	105
Bremen 7s '35	100¼	100
Budapest (City) 6s '62	74¾	74½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	90	90
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	97	97
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	75	75
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	89	88
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	96¼	96¼
Can (Dom) 5s '31	99⅞	99⅞
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	96	96
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	78½	78½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90	90
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	90	90
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	90	90
Christiania (City) 6s '54	100	100
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	78⅜	78⅜
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	78⅜	78⅜
Colom 6s Jan '61	81	81
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	91	91
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	107	107
Denmark 4½s	86¾	86¾
Denmark 5½s	100	100
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98	98
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102½	102½
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	90¾	90¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	93	93
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	98½	98½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	103⅜	103⅜
French (Rep) 7s '49	109⅝	109⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	115	114⅝
Germ 7s '49	107⅜	107
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	81	80¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	93¾	93¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	87⅜	87⅜
Germ G E 6s '48	91	90
Irish Free State 5s'60	96	96
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95	95
Italy (King) 7s '51	96¾	96½
Kreuger Toll 5s ct	99¼	99¼
Lombard El 6s '52	95¾	95¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	99⅜	99⅜
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86⅝	86⅝
Nor Hydro El 5½s	86¾	86¾
Norway 5½s '65	100¼	99¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	104½	104½
Norway (King) 6s '52	104	104
Norway (King) 5s '63	93⅞	93⅞
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	94	94
Oslo (City) 5s '55	98½	98½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	100	100
Paris-Orleans 5½s	96¾	96¾
Peru 6s '61	83¾	82¾
Peru 6s '60	82¼	82
Poland 7s '47	83	82½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	105½	105½
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	102¾	102¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	85½	85½
Rhine Westph 6s '53	85	84⅝
Rhinelby Mun Bldy 6½s '46	101½	101½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	86	86
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87	87
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	89⅜	89⅜
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	88¼	88¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	96	96
Seine Dept) 7s '42	106⅞	106⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	84	84
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s	76½	75
Siemens 6½s ct '51	103½	103½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	100	100
Silesian (B

ROADS RESERVED FOR PEDESTRIAN, IS ENGLISH PLEA

Many Delegates Attend 6th Annual Conference of A. S. L. I. B.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—Accessibility, co-ordination and preservation might well be termed the watchwords of A. S. L. I. B., the now familiar name of the British Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux. Certainly these three words gave the keynotes to the various meetings of the 200 delegates who gathered in Cambridge recently for the sixth annual conference since the organization of the association.

After announcing that Sir Joseph J. Thomson, the Master of Trinity, had been nominated by the council and had consented to become the president of the association, for the coming year, Brig.-Gen. Magnus Mowat gave a short résumé of the year's work. Among the more recent undertakings reported on, were the work of the "Durability of Paper Committee" appointed last year, and the Panel of Expert Translators. As to the durability of paper, N. I. Parley, a member of the Committee and a well known paper expert, announced during the conference that the success of their efforts was most encouraging and they hoped very shortly to announce that an all-chemical wood paper, equal in durability to the best all-rag paper, could be produced at a price only a fraction higher than the cheap commercial wood papers made on the market and at a much lower figure than the expensive rag papers.

The growing necessity for bringing about just the proper liason between the producer of information and the consumer thereof, was dealt with at some length in an address given by Laurie Magnus, the well-known publisher. Mr. Magnus referred more especially to the knowledge contained in published books. "The problem," he said, "did not diminish, but was rather intensified with the increase of literature on any given subject. What was needed was greater co-operation and consultation between authors, publishers, and booksellers, and this might be achieved to a much greater degree than was done at present, by some such expert body as the National Book Council.

One of the most interesting meetings of this year's conference, especially to lovers of English rural beauty, was the discussion which took place on the Preservation of Places of Natural Beauty and Historic Interest. Sir Joseph Thomson took the chair and there were representatives of no less than 21 different societies interested in preservation, present. S. H. Hamer, who is secretary of the National Trust, led the discussion and he was of opinion that the large number of societies at work for the preservation of English secenery and buildings from the hand of the spoiler, were all doing good and necessary work without any more overlapping than was advantageous.

Another speaker pointed out that as one of the chief objects of taking over so many beautiful places as national possessions was that all classes of people should be able to enjoy the beauty o ftheir own country, there must be found some way of preventing the crowding of motor traffic along certain roads from disturbing the solitude and destroying the amenities found in the heart of the country. Sightseeing traffic must be still more carefully regulated and there must be roads reserved for pedestrians.

The Listener Speaks

AS EVENING draws on there is comfort in the thought of the home fireside—for those who are accustomed to enjoy a crackling log and a hissing kettle. For the many others, however, whose radiators provide warmth without romance, the manufacturers of the "Silent Automatic Oil Burner" are allowing their product to break its silence every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. In the "Twilight Melodies" Hour, which is thus sponsored, an effort is made to substitute the dreams provoked by familiar music for those seen in the dancing flames of an open fire.

This WJZ program last Wednesday contained the usual proportions of light classics and the better type of popular numbers. Old favorites are always prominent—as they should be by the family hearth. The director, Adolphe Dumont, knows how to make the most of anything that is chosen. Opening with Victor Herbert's "March of the Toys," which gave a first taste of the coming Christmas atmosphere, he proceeded to Tchaikovsky's "Andante Cantabile," which was really especially well played. Then came one song which is certainly a favorite everywhere, and has been for some years, "The Waters of Minnetonka." In spite of its extreme familiarity, it was a pleasure to hear it in this concert. Kreisler's "Tambourin Chinois," "Roses in Picardy" and "The Wedding of the Painted Doll" completed the program by the orchestra.

Besides these numbers by Mr. Dumont's 22-piece concert orchestra, the "Los Angeles Trio" made vocal contributions to the period. One of these was "Marianne"—a less frequently heard number from "New Moon."

A new series of college radiocasts in the Kolster period beginning through Columbia at 10 o'clock was started on Wednesday too. In place of the round of glee clubs which were heard last year, college bands and entertainers are to be presented in light opratic numbers and marches as well as in regular college songs.

The Brown University Band was the first to be heard. Since its formation seven years ago it has played at every Brown football game and has also toured the eastern states. Its fame has been further spread by several phonographic recordings made two years ago. There was plenty of the much talked of "college spirit" in the music itself and in the way it was played. One medley paid Brown's respects in music to each of its football rivals.

D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR TUESDAY, OCT. 22

Rhythmic Music

Freddie Rich's "Rhythm Kings" (CBS). 5 p. m.

"Highlanders" (Jeddo-WJZ Chain) Current popularities by orchestra under Paul Van Loan. Announcer-tenor Milton J. Cross sings "On Wings of Song" and "Give a Man a Horse He Can Ride." 7 p. m.

"Oilomatics" (Williams-WJZ Chain) Show and talkie tunes, Fred Waldner, tenor, with Josef Koestner directing orchestra. 10 p. m.

Paul Sisters; Eddie Gale; Phil Spitalny's Orchestra (Earl-WJZ Chain transcontinental) A bouquet of songs dedicated to the rose. 10:30 p. m.

Hal Kemp's Hotel Manger Orchestra (WEAF, WSM) 12 p. m.

"Duofold Family" (Parker-NBC Pacific). Popular numbers and favorite ballad. "Can't You Heah Me Callin,' Caroline?" 9 p. m.

"Musketeers" (NBC Pacific). Walter Beban directing. 11 p. m.

Local and Instrumental

George Rymer, tenor; United Symphony Orchestra (CBS) Looking longingly backward—Coates' "Summer Days" suite. 8 p. m.

R. Leonard Stokes, baritone; Josef Pasternack, conductor (Libby-WJZ Chain transcontinental) Dipping below the Mason-Dixon line to Georgia, from its white-pillared mansions to its lowly Negro cabins. Mr. Stokes hails from Moultrin, Ga. 8:30 p. m.

Adele Vasa, soprano; David Mendoza, conductor (Fada-CBS) Miss Vasa has majored in opera. Orchestra feature, instrumental arrangement of "Quartet" from "Rigoletto." 10 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Featuring works of Franz Liszt. 6 p. m.

"Liners" (Savannah—WJZ, WBZ). Foxtrots mingle with light classics. 6:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Thomas, Weber, Schubert waltz, Beethoven and Bizet, 11:15 p. m.

"Dream Boat" (CBS). Somnolent melodies by Emery Deutsch's musicians and Blundon Wills' elongated xylophone. 11:30 p. m.

Hotel St. Francis Salon Orchestra (KGO). Musical piece de resistance, "Alles Dae," which means "Everything Is Here," is a musical potpourri of 12 European light operas.

Stage and Screen

Radio Keith-Orpheum Hour (WEAF Chain transcontinental). 10:30 p. m.

Band Music

United States Army Band (CBS). From Washington, D. C. 4 p. m.

Arthur Pryor and his Band (WABC and 2XE only). 7:30 p. m.

Edwin Franko Goldman (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). 8 p. m.

Organ

Lew White (WJZ Chain). Six selections —all Saint-Saens. 7:30 p. m.

Jesse Crawford (CBS). Standard classics and popular numbers. Soloist. 11 p. m.

Talks

"Linking the Americas" (WEAF Chain). John T. Trippe, president of the Pan-American Airways, which does just that, will describe Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh's recent aerial tour of the Americas. 7 p. m.

Owen D. Young (WEAF Chain). Reparations expert, chairman of the G. E. and RCA, will inaugurate the first of the second Universal Safety Series. His subject, "Safety and You." 7:15 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Adventures of Polly Preston" (WJZ Chain). Mystery on board ship. 7:45 p. m.

"The Wanderers" (NBC Pacific). Foursome on world tour. 2 p. m.

"Spotlight Review" (NBC Pacific). Featuring some distinctive type of music weekly with at least one dramatic sketch. Charles Hart conducts orchestra. 10 p. m.

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CO-OPERATIVES OBTAIN CULTURAL BENEFITS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, a trading association of working people which gives its members much more than material benefits, has arranged a comprehensive educational and cultural program for the winter months. The society covers an area embracing several London boroughs, and in these places it has founded junior circles, comrades' circles, woodcraft fellowships, classes for children, adolescents, and adults, choral, operatic, orchestral and dramatic societies.

Concerts and dramatic performances are being arranged in various centers. Educational conferences and week-end schools to the number of 34 are to be organized by the society, either by itself or jointly with other bodies. The season is to terminate with a choral festival in the Crystal Palace in May next.

ACME STEEL COMPANY PROFIT

Net profit of Acme Steel Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was $670,737 after charges and taxes, and for nine months $2,402,408.

Sailors Objecting to New Helm Orders

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Like most other people who dislike changes, sailors have objected strongly to the proposed change in helm orders. They feel that what has held good for centuries may well go on for more centuries in spite of the fact that when the order is given "Port your helm" the ship goes to starboard. It was definitely decided at the recent Convention on Safety of Life at Sea that "the contracting governments after midnight on June 30, 1931, should undertake that their ships' steering orders shall be given in the direct sense."

Thus, when a ship is going ahead, the order "starboard" or "right" shall only be used when it is intended that the wheel, the rubber blade, and the head of the ship shall all move to the right. The decision is subject to ratification by the government concerned.

The Court of Honorable Company of Master Mariners in a recent statement on the subject points out that the object is to obtain uniformity among the shipping of all nations. The court regards the most important point—until ratification takes place, or otherwise—to be what words are to be used in the helm orders of the future.

Various suggestions have come under consideration. These include: (1) Port, starboard; (2) port, left, starboard right; (3) left port, right starboard; (4)port helm, starboard helm; (5) port ship, starboard ship; (6) left, right; (7) left wheel, right wheel; (8) steer port, steer starboard; (9) steer left, steer right. About all these variations the council expresses the opinion that under no consideration will British seamen abandon the terms "port" and "starboard."

Sex Discrimination On Juries Criticized

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The question of the right of challenge to the presence of women on a jury was discussed by Miss Bright Ashford, legal adviser to the Public Services and Magistrates Sectional Committee of the National Council of Women, in a conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The right had been severely criticized by the Recorder, Sir Ernest Wild, who expressed the view that it meant defeat of Parliament's object in enlisting the services of women in the administration of justice. The right was recently exercised in a case where the presence of women jurors was particularly desirable, and Sir Ernest Wild was emphatic in declaring that the whole position should be brought before Parliament, since, under cover of an ancient safeguard against injustice, opportunity was taken to object to women jurors, as such, and thereby to defeat the intentions of the Sex Disqualification Removal Act of 1919, which for the first time empowered women to act on juries.

Miss Ashford said that she welcomed the publicity given to the matter, since it was with no uncertain sound that the Recorder had registered his protest.

"I know," Miss Ashford went on, "that the feeling against women jurors is breaking down, because it is found that they are quite as capable of balanced judgment as are men, and every bit as quick to grasp the fundamental truth that decisions must spring from a question of facts in which prejudices and inclinations are disregarded."

THREE UNION GROUPS SHOW AN INCREASE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Only three groups of trades unions show an increase of membership for the year 1927, in the report issued by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1928. The total membership of the chief groups at the end of 1927 was 3,903,048, which was a percentage decrease of 5.9. The largest losses were 13.2 per cent in the transport group and 8.6 per cent in mining and quarrying groups.

The total income in 1927 was about £10,000,000, and the income from members was still much below years previous to 1926 (the year of the general strike), though there was an increase over that year. It is emphasized in the report that only about half the number of trade unions known to exist are registered.

CHICAGO PUTS LIMIT ON TAG DAY PERMITS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—There will be no further increase in the number of tag days permitted in Chicago, John Clark, chairman of the council committee, which passes on these requests, has announced. Too frequent soliciting of funds becomes a public nuisance, and must be avoided, he declared.

Organizations now permitted to raise money in this manner are the Aged and Adult, Children's and Federated Charities, the Salvation Army, which discontinued the sale of doughnuts in favor of tags, the American Legion, which sponsors Poppy Day, and the Disabled Veterans.

SECRETARY FOR MINES APPROVES PIT LAMP

Flood Lighting Now Possible May Revolutionize Mining

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEEDS—The pit lamp invented by Henry T. Ringrose of Leeds has now been approved by the Secretary for Mines for general use in Great Britain. The lamp, worked by a dry battery, gives both light and warning of dangerous percentages of fire damp in the air. The detector incorporated gives alarm when 1.25 per cent of fire damp is present.

In addition to this success, Mr. Ringrose has just seen the installation in a Yorkshire mine of another lighting invention of his. This is a system of flood lighting which incorporates a similar gas detector. It has been seen by Richard A. S. Redmayne, formerly Chief Inspector of Mines, who has reported that: "The invention is admirably fitted to insure greater safety, one Ringrose detector being connected in circuit with a plurality of lamps at spaced intervals, so that the whole of the lamps in any part of the mine in which gas appears would be extinguished on the appearance of inflammable gas. By the use of this method of lighting the coal face and roadways of mines could be lighted to any degree desired and with safety."

Mr. Ringrose himself thinks flood lighting on this basis would revolutionize coal mining, as it would lead to a greater output of cleaner coal.

Illinois to Train Women Delinquents

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—On a farm in central Illinois, near the town of Dwight, construction has begun on a group of 12 cottages to constitute the State's first reformatory for women.

Starting out with domestic occupations such as washing and sewing, the women will later be taught whatever vocation seems to fit them best, it was explained by Rodney Brandon, head of the state welfare department.

The farm is to be supervised by women, with the exception of a superintendent and mechanic. Each of the 12 cottages will have a matron and not more than 13 inmates, the whole to make up a model penal farm for women.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN AIR LINES TO EXPAND

ST. PAUL (AP)—Acquisition of the Canadian-American Air-Lines by the Schlee-Brock aircraft interests, with headquarters in Detroit, and plans for expansion of service between the Twin Cities and Canada, are announced by W. S. Brock, president.

Mr. Brock, with Edward F. Schlee, composed the famous team of round-the-world fliers. The former is president of the reorganized Canadian-American company. Under the new direction daily service will be started between Winnipeg and St. Paul.

YOUNG STOCK JUDGES WIN COLLEGE COURSES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Three young men who demonstrated their ability by winning the live stock judging contest held here during the international live stock show are now attending college on scholarships provided as prizes by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Earl Coulter, of Willis, Kan., who scored the highest number of points, is a student at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Wiley Morse of Alva, Okla., and Russell Van Buskirk of Avard, Okla., have enrolled at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Smith College Girls Win High Honors in Year of Study at French University

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — The fourth unit of Smith College students to spend the junior year in France has returned to Northampton. The group attained an unusually high record of scholarship in the June examinations at the Sorbonne. Thirty-seven of the 38 Smith College juniors obtained the "diplome superieur" for studies in French civilization.

Of the 148 foreign students who took the final examinations, 72 per cent passed, while 97 per cent of the Smith College group were successful. The highest number of points made by anyone in the whole group of students was 131. The highest number made by a member of the Smith College unit was 128.

An unusual social experience accompanied this excellent scholastic report. In preparation for the winter semester at the Sorbonne, the Smith College group spent September and October at the University of Grenoble. Here, as in Paris, the girls lived in French families. Added to the broadening experience of studying in a foreign country, the students gained a sympathetic insight into the life of the French people. Three receptions were given by the group to their French families and professors. The American University Union and the Amica-America gave monthly student teas.

In Paris the Smith College Juniors did not confine themselves to textbooks. Many went to the theaters and to the opera. To supplement the art lectures given at the Sorbonne, the group attended a special weekly lecture in the Louvre. In addition, many excursions were taken to various art centers and points of historical interest, among them Chartres, Amiens, Rheims, Rouen, Verdun, Grecoiry and the chateaux on the Loire.

During vacation periods the majority of the group traveled to Italy, Sicily, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Algeria, Spain and many parts of France.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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HARRIS TWEED—High class handwoven sports material; aristocrat of tweed for golf & outdoor wear, direct from makers; suit lengths by mail, postage paid; samples free. NEWALL, 320 Stornoway, Scotland.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

HELP WANTED

MARKET RESEARCH INTERVIEWERS
Intermittent part time positions open for business men and women in all large cities in the world, especially in the United States, England, France, Germany, Spain, Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Canada, Brazil, Chile, Argentina and Mexico. Interesting work, good pay. Write at once for application and further information.
WALTER MANN & STAFF
Graybar Building, New York City, U. S. A.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

YOUNG MAN of highest integrity, established 10 years in Hollywood, fine business connections, desires agency, domestic or import, for distribution in California. LESLIE E. CUFFE, 601 Guaranty Bldg., Hollywood, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—For sale in fine residential section, 12-room house and garage with 5-room apartment on 2-acre corner. A. A. P. 355 Mountain Rd., Englewood, N. J. Tel. Englewood 906.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Enchanted six acres virgin forest, towering live oaks, poplars, sycamores, vines, shrubs, running springs; 10 minutes from Hollywood Blvd., over level paved roads; three beautiful cottages; woodland theatre site; city conveniences; seclusion; society activity; near Hollywood Bowl; price $150,000; convenient terms; some eastern exchange considered; correspondence invited. K. C. WELLS, Taft Bldg., Hollywood.

Pasadena Rentals

Complete lists of furnished or unfurnished houses with prices, descriptions and photographs mailed on request. Write your Requirements.

Dotten-Van Houten Co.
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
30 N. Los Robles Wakefield 2156

PASADENA, CALIF.—For sale in southwestern section, a real home for family with children; 5 master bedrooms, 3 porches, new gas furnace; price reasonable; no trades considered. 610 S. Grand Ave.

PASADENA, CALIF. — For sale, duplex house, 12 rooms; exclusive residential neighborhood; lot 65x153 feet; fruit, flowers; rightly priced. Box 2, 306 Citizens Savings Bank Bldg.

PASADENA, CALIF.—For sale, Own-Your-Own-Apartment, 4 rooms, beautiful grounds and porches, $8100 furnished; terms. 204 Castle Green.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women
Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HILLSIDE home, beautifully situated; 9 rooms, 3 baths; Chinese rugs, radio, electric range, etc.; for 3 to 6 months. P. O. Box 334, Beverly Hills, Calif. OX. 1491

Local Classified

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ACCOUNTANTS

Wanted: New accounts to open or old accounts to keep for you. Whether your business is large or small, I give it expert attention.
EDWARD S. WELLS
8810 Sutphin Boulevard, Jamaica, N. Y.
110 West 42nd Street, New York City

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum —Small suites, reasonable rates; references. Apply Office, 454 Huntington Avenue.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—4-Room apartments, American neighborhood; Frigidaire; price $77.50. 227 Rawson Rd. Hubbard 1921 or Regent 8158-M.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Desirable apartment, well furnished, 2-room, kitchenette, Frigidaire; select neighborhood, convenient transportation, 3 lines. Tel. Boulevard 0723 or Republic 7854 for appointment.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Five-room upper Boston sun room, shower bath, inclosed sleeping porch, SaveUtime, garage, fireplace. Culver 1556-J.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Attractive 5-room lower apartment, modern, steam heat; corner location; near cars. Protestants. 41 Rangeley Rd. Middlesex 2257-J.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.—Refined American couple will board little girl; good home environment and loving care. Box P-37, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A.B.C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1772—New York City

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial opportunities for men and women. 2 West 43d Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY — Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Dependable (white) servants; reference investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee.
Telephones: Harlem 6264—2469

HAIRDRESSERS

HARVARD BARBER SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EFFICIENT young women to represent us to wholesale trade in your locality whole or part time.
GREETING CARDE STUDIO
168 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

MAID, 1-8 p. m.; no washing; no Sunday; $12.00; good references. Phone Ashland 0147, Apt. 5-B, before 9, after 5.

NURSE for two boys 4 and 6 years; suburban home near New York City; $85. Address COLLIER, 5 Kelbourne Ave., No. Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED—Young woman to read for an hour or two afternoons to young lady living near Freeport, L. I.; Christian Scientist preferred. Box A-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

Come to Raleigh, North Carolina, for the Winter
City of schools and culture, mild climate, excellent roads, country club, near Pinehurst and Southern Pines; lovely residence, living room, dining room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, shower, splendid heating plant; completely furnished. November 1st to June 1st, $1200; references exchanged. OWNER, Box 1076, Raleigh, N. C.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

MOVING AND STORAGE

PHILIP PODREN CO., 10 Talbot Ave., Boston—Specialists in removals to and from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington. Phones Talbot 7474, Milton 4563.

PAYING GUESTS

GREEN PASTURES
Greenwich, Conn.
Two lovely houses with charming home atmosphere, open fires, best table and service; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; near stores and theaters; attention; high elevation; quiet. Tel. Greenwich 3770 or write 303 Millbank Ave.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

Local Classified

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OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, Fifth Avenue-45th Street —Will lease private office, light, cheerful; furnished or unfurnished; services optional; use of reception room; no other tenants; suitable for out of town representative, lawyer, accountant or other high class tenant; references exchanged. Box S-59, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Charming little Connecticut cottage, furnished, 2 bedrooms, attractive living room, fireplace; 7 acres wild land; secluded but only short distance to station and highway; 1¾ hours from New York. Box D-32, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

Send for Interesting Booklet

"The CHARM of WESTCHESTER"
R. E. L. HOWE JR.
(Realtor)
DEPOT PLAZA, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Strathmore Section—English colonial house, 6 rooms, lot 50x165, landscaped; near bus and school; owner leaving city; price $11,500. Phone 5-1380, 314 Wellesley Rd.

ROOMS AND BOARD

FOREST GROVE ARMS
71 Grove Street, Stamford, Conn.
Home of refinement offered those desiring accommodations in suburbs; attractive double or single rooms; 55 minutes from N. Y. City. Tel. 3645 Stamford.

GLENWOOD LODGE (Yonkers, N. Y.) Overlooking Hudson, Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground; flowers, trees, airy; freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881. Booklet.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—New 550-room hotel for men and women; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, roof solariums; excellent view of New York Harbor; light, airy rooms, $10 to $25 weekly. HOTEL PIERREPONT, Pierrepont and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY, 72nd-Riverside Drive—Large sunny room, elevator; references; reasonable. R-34, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, West 58th St.—Elevator, light, single room; near park; private home. Telephone Circle 10412.

N. Y. C., 178th (1366 St. Nicholas)—Redecorated, sunny, elevator, homelike; kitchen privilege optional; references. Washington Heights 6309.

N. Y. C., 111 West 82nd—Comfortable outside room; convenient church, "L" crosstown, subway; quiet, homelike; $8. DOLAN.

N. Y. C. (70th), 410 West End-3 South—Attractive, light, airy single or double room, kitchen privilege; fine neighborhood.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN wishes position as chauffeur or caretaker in Mass. or New York. J. A. SMITH, 219 W. 121st St., New York City. Tel. Monument 7727.

OFFICE MANAGER—An executive with a thorough knowledge of office routine seeks a position where he can take full charge of an office; excellent references and many years' experience. Box G-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, single, high school graduate, reliable worker, wishes chance to work up in an established business vicinity of Boston. F. B. COLE, 31 Tarleton Rd., Newton Centre, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER — Competent, experienced, capable office manager; valuable assistant to executive, 112-22 86th Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I. Richmond Hill 7015.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER, age 47, to lady or child; capable, refined. Box S-58, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERT public stenographer, private secretary, reporter needs opening; can go anywhere. L. B. J., 26 16th St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

GERMAN woman desires day's work, weekly cleaning or waiting; White Plains, N. Y., or New York. Box V-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Experienced stenographer-secretary; accustomed to responsibility. 630 Taylor Ave., Avalon, Pa. Tel. Linden 4060.

POSITION wanted by middle-aged woman as companion to elderly lady or housekeeper for small family (native State of Maine). L-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG LADY, capable, educated, whose hearing has become impaired, desires to be of service, any locality. Box W-42, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios: Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: 250 Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0288 mornings before 10 o'clock.

TO LET — FURNISHED

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Lovely 6-room furnished apartment for winter months. Address HENRY PEARSON, Bankers' Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOME environment available; Grand Central district. Box H-29, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SUNNYSIDE GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Comfortably furnished 4-room apartment, leasing preferably to couple or business women; subway. Stillwell 9226.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

Watches and Diamonds
Repair Department
The Highest Expression of Watchmanship—Bead Stringing
PARKER, *Inc.*, Jewelers
b. 2857 9 P. O. Arcade
Formerly D. A. Parker

KNIT-TEX Topcoats and WORSTED-TEX
Suits for men are cut to custom-tailored smartness of imported garments.
MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Tinning
Jobbing a Specialty
234 Seaview Ave. Barnum 4110

The Laundry with Quality and System
Telephone Bar 2398
MODEL LAUNDRY CO.
864 Broad Street
LIEFELD BROS. Bridgeport, Conn.

When in need of Electrical Service or Appliances call
A. D. PLASS
1085 BROAD ST. Bar 1810

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

KRAFT K CHEESE
Liedle's Delicatessen
48 WOOD AVENUE

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

The SPINNING WHEEL
REDDING RIDGE, CONN.
Luncheon Tea Dinner
GIFT SHOP
Danbury-Bridgeport Main Highway
Telephone: Redding 67

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
A complete range of the new Fall Styles
HOWLAND'S

EDWARD E. BURSEY
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wall Papers
Estimates cheerfully given Bar. 1691
716 Wood Ave.

HENRY C. RÉID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

HARTFORD

Isaac A. Allen & Son
Incorporated
ARCHITECTS
MAJOR EARL C. POPP
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
100 Farmington Avenue 2-3937

W. F. HAAS & SONS
Oriental and Domestic
RUG CLEANERS
2404 Main St. Phone 2-0292

WITKOWER'S
Established 1835
Booksellers and Stationers
77-79 Asylum Street
An Up-to-Date and Complete LENDING LIBRARY at Your Service

Telephone 5-6603 Electragists *Repairing and Jobbing a Specialty*
HARRY D. HITCHCOCK
ELECTRAGIST 45 Preston Street

Evening Slippers of Rare Beauty and Quality
Exquisite Hosiery
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL ST.

Diamond Engagement Rings
in Platinum and White Gold Mountings
LUX, BOND & LUX, Inc.
70 PRATT STREET

ARTHUR C. GILMAN
Watchmaker and Jeweler
HARVEY AND LEWIS BUILDING
2 STATE STREET

DENNISTON & SON
INSURANCE
SAFE, SURE SERVICE
955 Farmington Ave. 4-4007

Phoebe Foster Gowns
ELLA RAE WAYMAN
Successor
967 Farmington Ave. Phone 4-6528

COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
Judd Building 75 Pearl St.
Phone 2-9832

559 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1123 MAIN

PLUMBING and HEATING
Shaffer Construction Company
480 Ann Street (Rear)
2-9758 Charter 189-3

MERIDEN

Weisner & Knoblauch
Friend's Mince Meat
GROCERS 289 W. Main Street
MERIDEN

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

MERIDEN (Continued)

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
It will help you to keep your financial affairs in order.
—A joint account to regulate household expenses.
—A savings account for surplus income.
—A safety deposit box to protect your valuables, important papers, securities, etc.
The HOME NATIONAL BANK
18 COLONY STREET At The Clock

TUXIS COAL and OIL COMPANY
COPPER'S COKE
553 NO. COLONY ST. MERIDEN

We carry the
EATON CRANE & PIKE STATIONERY
As advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
JEPSON'S BOOK STORE

Perfection Is Our Aim
The DOMESTIC LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

ECONOMY BEDDING COMPANY
for
Quality Merchandise
60 WEST MAIN STREET

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
EMERSON & WHITNEY
BROWN SHOE CO.
42 COLONY STREET

GREENBACKER
Quality Flowers
Tel. 724 Meriden

KAYSER HOSIERY
A. S. THOMAS & COMPANY

BROWN'S BOOT SHOP
Matrix Shoe
10 High School Ave., Meriden

LENA LANGEHR
The Needlecraft
Yarns, Needlework Supplies
GIFT NOVELTIES
34 West Main Street
Telephone 1199

The JAMES T. KAY CO.
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
127 STATE ST. Meriden, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN

PEEK FREAN BISCUIT
J. W. STUECK & SON
460 Main Street

MACK'S STORE
F. A. McMULLEN, Prop.
Try HORMEL'S CHICKENS *and* HAMS
they are delicious
2 MAIN ST., cor UNION Phone 2796

HALL'S MUSIC and UTILITY SHOP
Ivers & Pond PIANOS
Gulbransen
Atwater Kent RADIOS
Majestic
General Electric Refrigerators
Easy Washer
275 Main Street Phone 1018

Keser's FLOWER SHOP
170 Court Street Telephone 1515

Middletown Fish Market
99 Center Street Phone 3020

THE GIFT PACKET
Christmas Cards are ready in variety —hand colored, etched, silhouettes, parchment, and many with appropriate sentiments. You may take the sample books home for an evening by making a phone reservation.
COLLEGE STREET PHONE 203

Snyder's Taxi Service
Chrysler and Hupmobile

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

MIDDLETOWN (Continued)

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

THE LOGAN SHOE SHOP

334 MAIN STREET Phone 415

Leonard Herrmann's

WOMANS APPAREL SPECIALTIES

MIDDLETOWN — NEW BRITAIN

Deposits, first five days of each month commence interest the first day of such month. Dividends/Interest now payable quarterly, February, May, August and November.

THE MIDDLETOWN SAVINGS BANK

NEW BRITAIN

Virginia Lee Hosiery

SERVICE WEIGHT

1.19—1.45—1.95

"Hosiery That Wears"

VANITY BOX, 242 Main

BAGS—UMBRELLAS—TOILETRIES

We call for and deliver anywhere

THE MODERN HAT SHOP

The most up-to-date shop for renovating ladies' and gentlemen's hats

Shoes Repaired and Rebuilt by Experts

DYE WORK OF ALL KINDS

38 Church St. Ph. 6328 New Britain, Conn.

O. H. HENRICH, Prop. Ph. 358-3

Cooked Food Shop

Cooked Food and Table Luxuries—Catering

118 Main Street, New Britain, Conn.

Time to Plant Bulbs

Consult us for your Bulb Wants.

Tulips, Hyacinths, Daffodils, Narcissi and Crocuses

BOLLERER'S POSY SHOP

The Telegraph Florist of New Britain

32 WEST MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

SHARTENBERG'S

Where fashion and Thrift Meet

48th ANNIVERSARY SALE

Begins Next Tuesday, Oct. 22

Amazing savings will be offered on new fashion-right merchandise for every member of the family.

SEE LOCAL PAPERS FOR FULL PARTICULARS

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

970 Chapel Street

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Ace Leather Sport Coats

An outstanding value, distinctive for style, nap and quality.

Children's .....$10.95 and $11.95
Misses' .....$12.95 and $14.95
Women's .....$14.95 and $19.95
Women's ¾ length Coats, $29.50, $32.50

Reliable Goods Lowest Prices

THE A. E. ALLING RUBBER CO.

7-9-13 Church Street
Liberty 5499

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*

WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP

930 CHAPEL STREET

We carry *Cinderella Dressing*

Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

The Mechanics Bank

72 Church Street

COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS

Over a Century of Service

Arch Preserver Shoes

for MEN and WOMEN

EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.

156 Temple Street

The Edward P. Judd Co.

Booksellers and Stationers

Current Books

Fine Stationery Engraving

Circulating Library

827 Chapel St. Liberty 4122

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.

ORANGE STREET AT ELM

FURNITURE

RUGS—DRAPERIES

We carry Whittall Rugs

MORY'S BAKERY

Quality Bakers Since 1888

DELICATESSEN

Alberto Aders & Co. Spices

Monarch Brand Goods

Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

392 STATE STREET 3-0528

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

J. Johnson & Sons

White Broadcloth Shirts

Collar Attached and Neckband Styles

OUR USUAL JOHNSON VALUE

$1.65

3 for $4.75

J. Johnson & Sons The Fine Store

85-89 CHURCH STREET

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.

Sports Apparel

For Football Games

Jaunty leather coats, brief tuckin skirts, three-piece knitted suits and gay sweaters.

Sports Shop, Second Floor

JOHN BROWN, INC.

ESTABLISHED 1870

FINE LEATHERWARE

153-157 GEORGE STREET

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

HARRIS-HART CO.

Fancy Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts

2-10 Winchester Ave. Lib. 7005

SHOE REPAIRING HAT RENOVATING

New Haven Shoe Repairing Co.

138 TEMPLE STREET 3-0500

The John E. Bassett & Co.

Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE

754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

MARY LYONS SPECIALTY SHOPPE

MILLINERY DRESSES

Miss Lyons, Mrs. C. H. Balzer, Mrs. A. Trinder

88 ORANGE STREET 3-9036

NEW LONDON

Confectioners & Caterers

2-Pound Box of Bitter-Sweet Peppermints, $1

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

MARINERS SAVINGS BANK

State Street, Near to Post Office

Plan Your Vacation Trip Through Our Travel and Vacation Club Department

Everything for Athletics at the

SPORTING GOODS STORE

Agents of A. G. Spalding & Co.,

73 STATE ST., NEW LONDON, CONN.

The BOOKSHOP Inc.

Books for Everybody

Cards—Gifts—Stationery

MERIDIAN and CHURCH STREETS

NORWALK

TRISTRAM & HYATT

Leading Dry Goods Store

OUR SPECIALTY

Ladies' Silk Dresses, $10.00 and $15.00

NORWALK, CONN.

ANGEVINE FURNITURE COMPANY

Artistic Home Furnishings

16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.

Phone 256

5% ON ALL DEPOSITS

Norwalk Savings Society

NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

NORWALK AGENCY, INC.

S. J. KEELER, Manager

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

61 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

FRANK LAUDER

Jeweler

96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.

Tel. 3201

ROGERS & STEVENS

Clothiers—Two Stores

Norwalk and South Norwalk

MEAD'S DRUG STORE

Men, have you tried the new Brisk shaving cream? It is different!

520 West Avenue NORWALK, CONN.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NORWALK (Continued)

JOSEPH DAVIS

Men's Wear

TAILORING, CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHINGS

47-49 North Main St., South Norwalk

OLD SILVER GLASS FURNITURE

NELLIE SPRAGUE LOCKWOOD

ANTIQUES

9 Westport Avenue

POST ROAD NORWALK, CONN.

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

EMERSON-ELWOOD CO.

122 Washington Street So. Norwalk

STAMFORD

C. O. MILLER CO.

September Sale of Glassware and Electrical Appliances

The C. O. Miller Co.

Tel. 71 Atlantic Square

The New and Better Store Fashion Headquarters

M. Moltasch & Son Inc.

278 MAIN STREET

Women's, Misses' and Juniors' Ready-to-Wear, Millinery, Sportwear, Furs, Lingerie and Hosiery

Gift Studio, and a Modern Cold Storage

The ELL SHOP

252 ATLANTIC STREET

Gowns, Millinery, Wraps

PHONE 4291

Sicaelbaums STAMFORD, CONN.

205-211 ATLANTIC ST.

DRY GOODS and Women's Apparel

Telephone 6000

Windsor Market

R. E. WIER AND SON

75 Main St., Stamford, Conn.

Meats, Poultry, Fruit and Vegetables

Tel. 213

Your party can be made more enjoyable with the good things from the

de Bruycker Bake Shop

36 Bedford St., Stamford Tel. 4104

George Grunberger, Inc.

JEWELERS

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry

Silverware and Cut Glass

Tel. 6786

399 Main Street, Stamford, Conn.

Quintard Block

CENTRAL GARAGE

STAMFORD, CONN.

Main Street, Opp. St. Johns Park

Storage, Washing and Simonizing

TEL. 4088 STAMFORD

STRATFORD

PRISCILLA

"On the Main Highway"

Luncheon—Dinner (and between times)

Home Cooking Tel. Strat. 188

WATERBURY

EKCOMOOR COATS

The Perfect Coat for Any Occasion

Pure wool fabrics in newest Fall blends—

Impervious to wrinkles, dust or moisture.

The latest models in Ekcomoor Coats are here, and we await an opportunity of showing them to you.

Sizes for Women and Misses

$29.50 to $150.00

Grieve, Bisset & Holland,

Incorporated

WATERBURY, CONN.

Daniel Hays Gloves

The Miller & Peck Co.

WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

Dry Cleaning and Laundry Work

The PEERLESS LAUNDRY

146-150 NORTH MAIN STREET

NAUGATUCK, CONN.

Crane's *Fine Writing Papers*

JANE KELLY Inc.

106 Grand St., Waterbury, Conn.

RED CROSS MATTRESSES

Sold Exclusively in Waterbury by

HOWLAND-HUGHES

Telephone 1175 WATERBURY

DEAN

The Florist

68 CENTER ST. Phone 558

The CANDY SHOP

36 EAST MAIN STREET

WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

W. E. PIERPONT

JEWELER

Our New Location

159 BANK STREET

WATERBURY, CONN.

TEMPLETON'S

for household electrical appliances, electric percolators, irons, toasters, waffle irons, egg poachers, bottle warmers, juice extractors, electric plates, vacuum cleaners, electric floor waxers.

68 E. MAIN STREET

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

ALBANY

October

"The Golden Month"

Opportunities to save in all departments of the store.

Whitney's

ALBANY, N. Y.

McLAUGHLIN HERZOG VERNOY ANTHRACITE COAL WEST-164

Terminal Street West 164-165

8-9 Plaza D. & H. Bldg. Main 7870-7871

Let Your Next Order Be "ALLIANCE" COAL

One of the Highest Grades Anthracite

"Alliance" is the product of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., known as "Old Company" Anthracite.

"The Best Since 1820"

BANK by MAIL—

Over 13,000 of our 58,000 depositors, living in towns and villages where there are no savings banks, enjoy the safety, protection and big interest this old Mutual Savings Bank can give them on their savings.

Send for booklet on Banking by Mail

4½% Start saving and be independent—$1.00 will open an account.

Compounded Quarterly

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: ROGER ASCHAM.

Where: England.

When: Sixteenth century.

Why famous: An English scholar and writer, likewise tutor to Princess (later Queen) Elizabeth. It appears that he was born in Yorkshire and educated by an eccentric nobleman who "ever loved and used to have many children brought up in his house." This Sir Humphry Wingfield, who became speaker of the House of Commons in 1533, employed an excellent tutor for his young protégés and provided them the means to practice archery, in which sport he himself sometimes joined. It has been noted that Ascham ever afterward advocated the value of archery in the training of youth; and archery was generally indulged in at such Elizabethan schools as St. Albans and Harrow.

At 15 Ascham went to St. John's College, Cambridge; after he had taken his degree there, becoming first regius professor in Greek. A few years later he presented his first book "Toxophilus," to King Henry VIII who presently rewarded him with a pension. The book is described as a dialogue and some have held that it became the model for Walton's "Compleat Angler." Its novelty for those times was that Ascham wrote it in "the Englishe tongue for Englishe men." Edward VI coming to the throne, Ascham publicly professed his Protestantism and thus ingratiated himself with the powerful Sir William Cecil. At any rate, in 1548, when the young Princess Elizabeth required a tutor, she herself chose Ascham, who remained with her for several years. There was one interval during which he acted as secretary to Sir Richard Morrison, recently appointed Ambassador to the court of the Emperor Charles V. Thus did he find opportunity to travel over Europe in the ambassadorial suite, occasionally reading Greek with the Ambassador himself.

Another book for which Ascham is remembered is his "Scholemaster," described as no general treatise on educational method, but rather "a plaine and perfite way of teaching children to understand, write and speake in Latin tong." Not only did Ascham in that work plead for the substitution of gentleness and reason for the habitual flogging of his day, but he defended the use of English as a means of conveying thought in literary form. Roger Ascham lives as a type of the erudite Elizabethan scholar, tutor and author.

A Word a Day

Apostasy

This word, while used principally in an ecclesiastical sense, indicates the abandonment of what one has voluntarily professed, a complete renunciation of and departure from one's faith, ideals, or party.

The word came into the English through the French *apostasie* and the late Latin *apostasia*, from the Greek ἀπόστασις (apostasis), "a defection, revolt," literally, "a standing away from," from ἀπό (apo), "off, from," and στασις (stasis), "a standing."

"Pervert" is the word used to stigmatize one who has been influenced to desert his position; "apostate," however, is a stronger term, and indicates one who voluntarily forsakes his faith.

A-pos'-ta-sy is accented on the second syllable; sound each *a* as in *sofa*, *o* as in *odd*, *y* as in *fancy*.

"Apostasy has been the course of some who seemed to find the path too straight."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How is the white of an egg employed in the mending of a tear in a garment?—*Fashions Page* 20
2. What size should the ideal schoolroom be?—*Odds and Ends* 20
3. How many newspapers are circulated in Russia?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 20
4. What were the net earnings of American railroads for the first eight months of this year?—*Editorial* 20
5. Which were the two powers that Epictetus said constituted a wise man?—*Quotation for Today* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Quotation for Today

ANY man who comes up to his own idea of greatness must always have had a very low standard of it.—HAZLITT

Odds and Ends

Belgian Grapes
Last year the value of Belgium's exported grapes was approximately $2,000,000.

Never Been Settled
The Chinese claim the distinction of being the oldest civilization on earth.

Mt. McKinley
Mt. McKinley, in Alaska, is the highest point on the North American continent. It has an altitude of 20,300 feet.

Not Unanimous
When James Monroe was elected President of the United States for the second time, he received all the electoral votes except one—231 out of 232.

MIRRORS FOR SOLDIERS

To make the young soldiers take pride in their dress, full-length mirrors were placed on the street corners of the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

The Children's Corner

Policeman Marshmallow Smith Guards the House

"A STORY! A story! A story!" cried Katharine. "Tell us a story about a mouse and my rag doll Arabella."

"And about my toy monkey Josephus," said John, "and Policeman Marshmallow Smith."

"Wake Up! Wake Up!" Said Josephus, Shaking Marshmallow Smith.

"Once on a time," said Uncle John.

"There was a mouse
Who wanted to
Get in a house.

And so he gnawed
And gnawed some more
To make himself
A little door.

He gnawed and gnawed
With all his might
To get it done
That very night.

He bit and chewed
And pushed and clawed
And gnawed and gnawed
And gnawed and gnawed."

"I should think somebody might have heard him," said Katharine.

"All the people in the house were asleep," said Uncle John. "And so were all the toys in the playroom, except Arabella, the rag doll. Arabella had been asleep on the window seat, where the children had left her, but something, though she couldn't tell just what, had awakened Arabella.

"'What is that noise?' said Arabella to herself. 'Surely it is an unusual noise. Something uncommon is happening. I must get up and speak to Josephus.' So Arabella climbed down off the window seat and woke up Josephus, who was sitting asleep in front of the fireplace.

"'It's a mouse,' said Josephus, after he had listened a moment. 'It is a mouse trying to get into the house. We must notify Policeman Smith.'

"So Arabella and Josephus went to Policeman Marshmallow Smith, who was sitting, sound asleep, on an alphabet block.

"'Wake up! Wake up!' said Josephus, shaking Policeman Smith.

"'A mouse! A mouse!' cried Arabella. 'A mouse is breaking into the house. Wake up, Marshmallow! Wake up!'

"'I hear him,' said Policeman Smith, getting down off the alphabet block and tightening his belt. 'I'll speak to that mouse.'

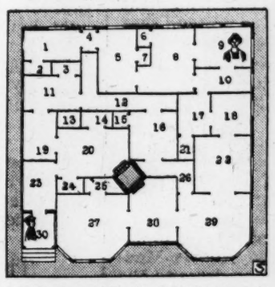
"Now that they all heard him, the mouse was making so much noise it was not difficult at all to tell where he was trying to get in. Policeman Smith led the way, climbing down stairs to the kitchen. Arabella and Josephus climbed down stairs after him. Policeman Smith marched straight to the kitchen door, but he marched on his toes, and motioned Josephus and Arabella to follow him quietly. They could see where the mouse would soon come through under the kitchen door.

"'Ah ha!' exclaimed
The little mouse.
'I've gnawed my way
Into the house.'

"'Not so fast. Not so fast, my good mouse,' said Policeman Marshmallow Smith, sternly, catching the mouse by the ear. 'Mice are not allowed in this house.'

He turned the
Little mouse about.
And through the hole
The mouse ran out."

Answering the Doorbell Puzzle



The Postman Has Just Rung the Bell, and the Maid Has to Find the Shortest Way From the Kitchen to the Front Door. Can You Help Her? For Convenience in Printing the Answer, Each Room and Closet Has Been Numbered.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Diagonals Puzzle: Drum, ball, gate, pane (date palm).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This afternoon there was another dog parked in front of the little girl's house that has the wooden dog and cat and he looked exactly like ol' Spike—
But I said to myself-"You can't fool me" and I went by without so much as giving him a sniff—
A moment later, though, he came trotting up to me and he WAS ol' Spike, and he looked surprised and said-"well, what are you acting so uppity about today?"
And I said, "My goodness, I thought you were another one of those wooden dogs! Honest I did!"
Which he seemed to think was a good joke, so we both had a good laugh over it!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

In a Hampshire Village

London

A VISITOR to a New Forest market town was told that the residents were very much provoked because the Ministry of Health had engaged Welsh laborers to carry out their new drainage project, instead of giving the work to the local unemployed.

The visitor, according to the Children's Newspaper, mentioned that the distress in Wales might be very acute, but the general answer was, "Let Wales look after her own, then. Those Welshmen are going to have an unpleasant time here."

Some weeks later, the stranger visited the little town again, and as she passed the Peace Memorial noticed a beautiful wreath placed on it. The inscription on the card with it read, "From the Welsh miners, as a token of gratitude for all the kindness we have received from the people of this town."

And that was how Wales had thanked the Hampshire people for not keeping their word!

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Governess: "You're not trying, Bobbie! I've explained it to you twice already. I have only had to explain it once to your sister!"

Bobbie: "Oh, well—women understand each other!"

Wealth Meant Nothing

In their adolescent years the children of John D. Rockefeller Jr. were kept in ignorance of the family's wealth, says John K. Winkler in his biography of the Standard Oil founder. When 15, John D. 3d was amusing himself with an old, dilapidated rowboat on his father's place at Seal Harbor, Me.

A neighbor's boy happened along and turned up his nose. "Huh," he ejaculated, "why don't you get a motorboat?"

John D. 3d regarded the other with unfeigned astonishment. "A motorboat!" he exclaimed. "Who do you think we are—the Vanderbilts?"—*Kansas City Star.*

Woe Forgotten

The little girl was crying. Her mother, to distract her thoughts, called:

"Oh, come here, darling — come here and look at the airplane."

The little girl ran to the window and stared up at the airplane till it disappeared. Then she got out her little wet handkerchief again.

"Mamma, what was I crying about?" she asked. — *Wall Street Journal.*

Willing to Help

Tenant of New "Ideal Home": "Do you know that there's grass coming up between the boards of my dining room?"

Landlord: "Grass? Oh, I'll soon put that right. I'll send round a man with a lawnmower this morning!"—*Humorist.*

Opposites

Teacher: "James, what is the opposite of misery?"

James: "Happiness."

Teacher: "And what is the opposite of sadness?"

James: "Gladness."

Teacher: "Fine; now give me the opposite of woe."

James: "Giddap."—*Green Griffin.*

Gone Here and There

Secondhand-Car Salesman: "There's no road too rough for her, nor any hill too steep. She's gone everywhere."

Customer (modestly): "I'm afraid she has."—*Boston Transcript.*

Probably

We have a faint recollection of having heard somebody predict Lindy would do less flying after he was married—

But, then, of course, they may have meant alone.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Peanuts and potatoes have been grown on a single vine in Oklahoma. Maybe the idea is to conserve space and make room for the oil wells.

San Francisco Chronicle: "Man's hindsight is better than his foresight," said an ancient philosopher. How much safer street crossing would be if men had retained that equipment.

R. & M. Magazine: Poise is the quality that enables you not to care who catches you eating a hot dog.

San Francisco Chronicle: The good hotels now have everything to make you feel at home, except a dripping faucet and a window that rattles all night.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Naval Invitations Accepted

THERE is a general acceptance of the invitations to a five-power naval conference to be held in London next January. Doubtless there are reservations, explicit and implicit, but we may properly assume that no preliminary obstacles will be placed in the way. It does not, of course, follow that France and Italy and Japan will be able to bring their views into consonance as easily as Great Britain and the United States seem to have done on the occasion of the MacDonald visit.

In considering the prospects of success or failure, we would do well to remember that many intangible factors play a decisive part in all international relations. Two years ago, for example, it appeared hopeless to try to reach an Anglo-American accord; yet now everybody would have been astonished, and indeed resentful, had not the leaders of the English-speaking peoples found themselves in harmony. What, then, has changed? The elements of the problem remain precisely the same. The needs of the two countries are unaltered. There has been no fresh discovery, no unexpected revelation. All that has happened is that the statesmen really wanted to make an end of controversy. Difficulties, technical though they might be, logical as they might appear, vanished before good will. In short, if nations wish to agree, they can always agree.

How does this observation apply to Italy and France? Do they want to agree? If they do, then it is plain sailing for the naval conference. If they do not, then the naval conference may suffer shipwreck. Perhaps it is inadvisable to answer the question dogmatically at present, but at least we may regard the outlook as far more promising than it has been for several years.

In 1927 France and Italy declined to participate in a conference. They stood implacably aloof. That they should consent to come into the 1930 conference is, in itself, evidence of their confidence in the outcome of the proceedings, for it would be much easier and more graceful to refuse the invitation than to run the risk, after an abortive conference, of being charged with conspiracy to upset disarmament plans. It would not be impossible to pretend that Great Britain and the United States have reached an understanding of their own to which France and Italy can usefully add nothing. This course would surely have been taken if France and Italy did not expect success in the meeting.

On the surely safe assumption that their political chiefs are reasonable people, it is to be anticipated that a solution of Franco-Italian problems will be found. They are, in this connection, serious enough, but they call only for the application of the same methods of diplomacy as have characterized the Hoover-MacDonald conversations. The Italians demand the maintenance of parity with France, granted at Washington; the French reply that parity really means French inferiority, since while Italy can concentrate in the Mediterranean, France has Atlantic and Pacific interests, and must scatter its fleet. They are apparently united against the Anglo-American condemnation of destructive underseas craft. The French also argue that a naval agreement should be definitive only as part of an all-round disarmament scheme applying to land and air as well as to sea forces.

There is, we hope, a genuine probability that a two-power agreement will be converted into a five-power agreement, and that neither France nor Italy will take the risk of upsetting the conference. But if a deadlock be reached—a possibility which should not be considered likely but should nevertheless be appreciated—then it must be made clear that the Anglo-American accord stands. It does not depend on the approval or acceptance of any other nation. A five-power agreement would be much better than a two-power agreement, but a two-power agreement, especially between the two principal naval powers, would be far better than no agreement at all; and therefore it must, in no circumstances, be surrendered.

To the Wets:

HOWEVER diverse may be opinion as to the merits of Senator Sheppard's renewed proposal that the purchaser of alcoholic beverages should be co-guilty with the seller before the criminal law, it is inescapable that the purchaser is co-guilty before the moral law and is co-responsible for the admittedly grave abuses which have arisen through the violation of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Obviously it is to the sincere and ordinarily nondrinking wets that the Nation must address itself if it is to obtain thoroughgoing enforcement of the prohibition law. Through what methods, then, can the opponents of prohibition be shown that law defiance is neither an honorable nor an effective method of dealing with legislation? Must not the appeal for the cooperation of the individual violator be an appeal to reason, to sound citizenship and to fair sportsmanship? For one, we are inclined to feel that the present national prohibition policy of the United States should continue to concentrate itself upon the commercial manufacturer and traffic in liquor without a further extension of coercive measures, as envisaged in the Sheppard bill.

To violate the law or to encourage its violation, and to then use these violations as evidence that the law itself cannot be enforced, must certainly be ultimately recognized as unsound from the viewpoint of the wets and drys alike. Those opponents of prohibition who are truly interested in temperance will certainly see that co-operation in enforcement of the law will demonstrate more clearly than all else its strength or its weakness, and thus eventually pave the way to a prohibition acceptable to most, or to the development of some better means of controlling the liquor traffic.

America's Valley of Kings

MYSTERIOUS ruined cities, their carved stone temples hidden amid the almost impenetrable Mayan jungles, some day may yield the actual story of the first Americans. Four more of these cities were discovered on Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's exploration flight over the Yucatan peninsula—cities where one of the highest known aboriginal cultures was already on the wane when Columbus voyaged to the New World.

Whence did they come, these people who reared a great edifice to Kukul Can, the feathered serpent? How did they build their temples with chisels of flint and calcite and without even a wheel to ease the piling of stone on stone? What caused them to suddenly disappear, leaving the physical evidence of their civilization as a slowly crumbling enigma? The oldest Mayan natives have only one answer—"¿Quien sabe?"—Who knows? Even the archæologist has penetrated but a small way behind this veil of centuries.

Mayan research progresses upon a ladder of question marks. How does it happen that their language resembles the Japanese in sound, but not in meaning? What strange migration took place that they should use the hul-che throwing stick, similar to the weapons of the Eskimo, and still have no acquaintance with the bow and arrow of the midcontinent Indians?

And their jade—here is another query. With unbelievable patience they worked precious stones, green, gray and black jade of a type never found on the American continent. The workmanship, for all its aboriginal character, possesses a delicacy that has been likened to that of Cellini. But the source of the material itself has no explanation.

The research under way at Chichen-Itza, in northern Yucatan, is adding much to the knowledge of this mysterious race. It is being directed by the Carnegie Institution under an agreement with the Mexican Government. Recent interest in the puzzle has led to important correlative work in the Mayan linguistics, without which the undeciphered glyphs that cover almost every one of their major structures cannot be made to yield their secrets.

The discoveries on the Lindbergh flight add new possibilities to those already waiting for the archæologist in other Mayan cities which are known but not yet explored. The flight is credited with accomplishing as much in twenty-five hours as a reconnaisance party, hacking its way through the tangled growth, could do on foot in five years. Yet the subsequent work is of necessity slow. One pioneer in Mayan research found a valuable object reduced to a thin limestone shell. He saved it by spraying light liquid glue upon it with an atomizer at intervals throughout three days.

The possibilities of discovery in the land of the Mayas are almost as rich as among the tombs of the Egyptians. The Itza civilization was not so old as that of the Pharaohs, but it bears a similar relation to the development of the people of the Western Hemisphere. The student of the Mayas may be working in America's "Valley of the Kings."

"¿Quien sabe?"

The Transcontinental Diet

CRACKERS are said to be coming into more extensive use for educational purposes. The animal and alphabet crackers are to be supplemented by the geometric and geographic crackers. Believing that there is nothing more potent than an attractive cracker to bestir within the average child a desire for knowledge, the manufacturers have gone a step farther and formed each cracker into knowledge itself. The result is a visual and tasteful education—in fact, a crackerjack education.

Though the cracker method of teaching is primarily intended for the very young, it has its attractions for grown-ups who have been known to dip with too ready a hand into Willie's "ark" for a couple of elephants. The food formation idea in education has not been entirely confined to the cracker. Alphabetical soup, containing a macaroni product, is a variation which affords the student an opportunity to learn to spell while eating. And then, too, there is the value of digesting each lesson.

But to get back to the latest developments in cracker education. The curriculum has been extended to include geometry and geography. The course in the former finds the crackers in the shape of parallelograms, hexagons, rhomboids and other interesting geometric figures, while in the latter they are made to represent the states of the Union. It is said of them that bright students not only are able to identify them by their shapes, but also to assemble them into the complete United States and win the privilege of starting at Eastport, Me., and eating their way through to the Pacific coast.

Britain's Newer Universities

WHEN considering the progress that has been made in education during the last century it is a temptation to think exclusively of the immense increase in the facilities for primary instruction that has followed the Education Acts which began in 1871. But the centenary of Queen's College, Birmingham, which the university of that city is celebrating by making some valuable additions to its buildings, is a reminder that no less startling advances have been made in the sphere of higher education.

A hundred years ago, in that large and important area between the Cheviots and the Ouse, England could not boast a single university; today she has more than half a dozen. This happy situation is the result of the movement begun in 1829, when Birmingham, spurred on by the example of London three years earlier, introduced the university idea into the Midlands by the foundation of Queen's College.

There were several reasons which made it impossible for Oxford and Cambridge adequately to supply the educational needs of the country without assistance from other sources. Geographically they were unfortunately situated from the point of view of the northern student; they were extremely expensive; and until the 1870's they admitted only members of the Church of England. These forces had been in operation for centuries and Cromwell had so far realized their effect that he established a university at Durham, only, however, for it to be abolished at the Restoration.

It was not until the rise of a new commercial class in the eighteenth century, eager for education but barred from the older universities on the ground of religion, made the provision of fresh facilities for learning imperative, that the movement toward provincial universities began to show practical results in the establishment at Birmingham of the college whose centenary is now being commemorated.

The movement thus begun has been of incalculable benefit to the cause of English education. It has brought a university career within the reach of almost every young person in the kingdom who is at all likely to derive good from it; the existence of seats of learning in large cities has had a cultural effect of great value on English life; and technical advances of considerable importance (as in metallurgy, for example, at Sheffield) have been made through the concentration of these universities on particular problems with which their environment makes them especially competent to deal.

John Brown—Seventy Years After

DURING the seventy years since John Brown flashed across the troubled skies like a fiery meteor, the violent passions which he so largely stirred into expression have to a great degree subsided. In all history are found few more striking examples of worthy motives coupled with mistaken zeal than were exhibited by this militant abolitionist. The violent antipathy shared in general by the North, and especially by the intellectual leaders of the time, toward the institution of slavery became personified in John Brown, a Connecticut Yankee, who through tradition, education and experience developed a hatred for human bondage so intense as to make of him an extremist, if not a fanatic.

Of the noble quality of idealism which actuated John Brown there can be no doubt. His innermost sense revolted at the thought of human slavery, of ownership by another of the person of a human being. In 1849, in North Elba, N. Y., Brown engaged in farming a portion of the land which was being given to escaped slaves by a wealthy sympathizer. Here the hatred for slavery which had long smouldered in his fiery breast was fanned into flame and he firmly resolved to devote his life to its destruction. Following his sons to Kansas in the early fifties, he engaged in the border warfare then being waged between the Free Soilers and the pro-slavery party.

While on a trip East to raise money to support the antislavery movement in Kansas, he came in touch with prominent abolitionists and a plan was evolved for establishing in the mountains of Virginia a stronghold which should serve as a refuge for escaped slaves. In Canada, with a few associates, he established the semblance of a government with a constitution, and was elected commander-in-chief. Later financed by a group among whom were Theodore Parker, George L. Stearns, T. W. Higginson and other antislavery leaders, he settled on a farm near Harpers Ferry, W. Va. From this base he planned and carried out his famous raid upon the United States Arsenal at Harpers Ferry for the purpose of securing arms with which to outfit slaves for a general uprising.

Reviewing Brown's career from the distance of seven decades, one cannot fail to be impressed by the tremendous earnestness of the man, by his extraordinary enterprise, by his courage and fortitude. While his hatred of the institution of slavery was intense and grew out of a great love for humanity, yet his methods were as ill-conceived as they were unsuccessful. It cannot be gainsaid that the tremendous stir he created both North and South did much to precipitate the great conflict. And John Brown, hanged for treason, became a martyr whose name was cherished in song and story by lovers of liberty as one who gave his life to make men free. His zeal led to violence which was neither wise nor justifiable, although the cause he so valiantly espoused was righteous.

Editorial Notes

Dummies, dressed in police uniforms and placed at vantage points in a western town for the purpose of calling attention of motorists to traffic signals, emphasize the fact that the sight of a uniform does attract a motorist's attention.

Those persons who are asked to invest in perpetual motion machines would do well to remember that the only perpetual thing about perpetual motion is the perpetual way some persons claim they have discovered it.

Perhaps before we start our flight to the sun it might be well to wait and see whether, as reported, a mistake of 50,000 miles has been made in figuring the distance at 92,900,000 miles.

Now that a device has been perfected that translates sound into light depicted on a screen, just what will the saxophone think when it sees itself as others hear it?

Golf clubs are urged by Audubon societies to make bird sanctuaries of links, where birdies and eagles are already welcomed.

These are the days when the forehanded farmer banks his house as well as his crop receipts.

Those two men sitting on a log beside the Rapidan apparently sawed a lot of wood.

When it comes to baseball, the A's have it.

"Labor's Man of Destiny"

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

RARELY has there been so timely a publication as the biography of James Ramsay MacDonald, by H. Hessell Tiltman, which the Frederick A. Stokes Company of New York has just issued. At this moment the British Premier is conspicuously in the public eye, and many thousands of people in the United States must have desired information about the first Labor leader to be called to the highest office in Great Britain, and afterward to play an international part of the greatest magnitude.

When one reads Mr. Tiltman's narrative, one realizes that it is by no accident that MacDonald rather than another should be the Prime Minister. He is called "Labor's Man of Destiny," and the phrase certainly conveys something of the sense of the "inevitability of gradualness" which Sidney Webb applied to Socialism.

It may be that there are men in the British Labor Party who are cleverer than MacDonald; it may be that he is not the most typical representative of the movement. But assuredly he is its greatest moral force; and his character is as solid and immovable as the coast line of Lossiemouth, the fishing village on the shores of Moray Firth, where Ramsay MacDonald was born in 1866.

He possessed no advantage save that of character. His father was a Scottish farm laborer; the family had no influential relatives or friends. The home contained two rooms, and was covered by a roof of thatch. In dire poverty, amid bleak surroundings, began the obscure life of the "Lossie loon."

And even when, by indomitable perseverance, MacDonald had made for himself an outstanding position in the new party which he had helped to create, there suddenly came a critical moment; his conscience obliged him to separate himself from his friends; he was ostracized by his colleagues, execrated by the vast majority of his compatriots; in short, he fell lower than he had been when he was an unknown youth in Lossiemouth.

* * *

The whirligig of time has brought him to the topmost heights again. It was not in spite of his disgrace from 1914 to 1922, but because of his disgrace, that eventually, on a January morning in 1924, he drove through the entrance gate of Buckingham Palace, and presented to King George V the list of ministers in the first Labor Government. This was his reward for steadfast purpose, unshrinking adherence to his convictions, in good and evil report. Because of those years of obloquy, during which many of his most intimate colleagues deserted him, he was regarded, and rightly regarded, as a man who placed intellectual integrity and moral courage above everything.

In the local elementary school to which MacDonald was sent, he displayed his love of learning. He read everything on which he could lay his hands. The dominie—his old schoolmaster—encouraged him, made him a pupil teacher, and remitted his fees.

Well do I remember, in my own boyhood in England, the remarkable influence of "Progress and Poverty," by Henry George. It was that epoch-making book, more than any other, which brought the British Labor Party into being. In MacDonald it lit the flame of an ideal. It sent him wandering from the little Scottish village to the great capital. Mr. Tiltman relates with vivid sympathy the story of those lean years in London.

There the young MacDonald suffered poverty; he walked penniless in the streets of the rich city. The contrast between the slums and the West End struck his imagination. Other men, notably William Morris, H. M. Hyndman, Robert Blatchford, G. Bernard Shaw, Sidney Webb, were thinking, as MacDonald thought, that there was "too much luxury at one end of the social scale, and too much poverty at the other."

Among his first jobs was that of addressing envelopes; then he became an invoice clerk, with wages of 12s. 6d. a week. He spent his evenings studying at the Birkbeck Institute. About this time a party of Socialists tried to hold a meeting in Trafalgar Square; with the result that Cunninghame Graham and John Burns were arrested

MacDonald's political career properly began when he was brought into contact with Mr. Thomas Lough, a Liberal candidate. Mr. Lough was looking for a private secretary, and he engaged MacDonald at a salary of £75 per annum. Well do I remember "Tommy" Lough—a jolly, red-faced Liberal of the old school, with keen humanitarian feelings. But Lough had not the smallest Socialistic tendencies, and it may be that, despite MacDonald's Socialistic erudition, his political thought, too, is colored by the old Liberalism.

There came to Parliament in 1893 the father of British Parliamentary Socialism—Keir Hardie. "Queer" Hardie he was dubbed by the wits. I was, myself, brought into some association with this lovable Scot who defied all the conventions, and attended the House of Commons in tweeds and cloth cap. What Hardie did was to win over the trade unions from their old idea of standing aloof from politics. To this object MacDonald, who was then working as a journalist, unreservedly gave his assistance.

* * *

Beautifully is told the story of MacDonald's marriage to Margaret Gladstone, the daughter of a distinguished chemist and the niece of Lord Kelvin. She sacrificed superficial social pleasures to forward an unpopular cause. MacDonald was in danger of becoming embittered. The road had been rough, but Margaret Gladstone soothed him. Where bitterness had taken root, she planted the seeds of understanding; she brought encouragement and fellowship which drew its strength from the deep wells of humanity.

As secretary of the Labor Representation Committee, MacDonald earned £25 a year. The total income of the committee was less than £250. Not until 1904 did the annual conference vote him a salary of £137 a year, and provide him with a two-room office. Nobody can possibly doubt the sincerity of a man who worked fourteen hours a day for such meager remuneration.

Moreover, he stuck to his convictions at no matter what cost. His opposition to the Boer War obliged him to resign his membership of the Fabian Society. From 1906 onward Parliamentary Socialism grew steadily in England, and MacDonald was among the pioneer members. In 1914 MacDonald was leader of his party; but he did not hesitate, although most of his colleagues were against him, to denounce the diplomacy of national understandings and commitments to other countries which led to the Great War.

Even his own party deposed him. It is possible that there is much room for criticism in the utterances of MacDonald; yet when one reads them today in cold blood, they show an extraordinary anticipation of the future. What MacDonald said in the war years is said by the majority of people today. It was not then understood. MacDonald could not obtain a hearing; he was first condemned as a "traitor" in the most unmeasured language, and afterward treated with silent contempt. Perhaps the more effective weapon of the two was silence. It lasted until 1922, when MacDonald broke the conspiracy and won the constituency of Aberavon for Labor.

"During the darkest hours of the war," writes Mr. Tiltman, "MacDonald remembered what John Bright had endured, and drew strength from the eventual justification of that radical stalwart. If ever another politician has to withstand the darts of an enraged public opinion, then that man will certainly, if he is wise, turn to the story of Ramsay MacDonald's career between 1914 and 1922 for the strength and inspiration of which he may stand in need. For in the whole tangled skein of British politics there is to be found no more striking instance of a man plunged from power into the depths—into depths where he found awaiting him loneliness and hatred—only in the course of time to be elevated once more to power and prestige exceeding that he had formerly known."

* * *

His career since 1922 is too well known to call for any comment here, but in looking for the clue to MacDonald's triumph I find these striking words in a speech by him, quoted by Mr. Tiltman:

"'Character—that power in man which enables him to see what is good in experience and what is bad in experience; that power in man which enables him to link himself with the great past and make himself responsible for the future. Character—that power in man which organizes his life so that the passing moment presents itself to him not as something that is to be seized for its own sake and when done with forgotten, but simply an incident in eternity, something that is going to yield fruit to eternity, never going to be lost, never left behind. Character—which enables man to see himself not as a reckless or irresponsible individual, but as part of humanity, as a thought of God, maturing as the ages go until his humanity becomes Divinity itself.'"

This book is an excellently documented study of Mr. MacDonald's record. It includes many of his speeches. Later, no doubt, a more critical biography will be required; but in the meantime Mr. Tiltman's work enables us to visualize and understand the career and the accomplishments of James Ramsay MacDonald.

Biographies of Mary Baker Eddy

JUDGE CLIFFORD P. SMITH

Committee on Publication for The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, in the *Holyoke Transcript-Telegram* (Massachusetts).

THE printing of this letter is requested because of what you have printed about biographies of Mary Baker Eddy.

Besides her autobiography entitled "Retrospection and Introspection," three biographies of Mrs. Eddy have been published. Named in the order of time, their authors are Georgine Milmine, Sibyl Wilbur, and Edwin Franden Dakin. A biography by Fleta Campbell Springer has been announced for publication soon.

Besides these biographies of Mrs. Eddy, there are a number of biographical sketches, some of which are more informative and important than some of the biographies. Among the best of the biographical sketches are the following by authors who are not Christian Scientists: a small volume by Arthur Brisbane, published in 1908 and entitled "Mary Baker G. Eddy"; a chapter on Mrs. Eddy in a book by B. O. Flower, published in 1914 and entitled "Progressive Men, Women and Movements of the Past Twenty-Five Years"; a chapter on Mrs. Eddy in a book by Charles Francis Potter, published in 1929 and entitled "The Story of Religion as Told in the Lives of Its Leaders."

In Mr. Brisbane's volume, written after one of his conversations with Mrs. Eddy, he said (p. 20), "It is quite certain that nobody could see this beautiful and venerable woman and ever again speak of her except in terms of affectionate reverence and sympathy."

In books on other subjects and in newspapers and periodicals, there are also a number of informative and important accounts and descriptions of Mrs. Eddy by persons who were not Christian Scientists and who met her personally. Among them are William E. Curtis of Chicago, famous journalist, who interviewed Mrs. Eddy for a Chicago newspaper; Samuel J. Elder of Boston, eminent lawyer, who advised or represented Mrs. Eddy many times; Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton of New York, expert alienist, who interviewed Mrs. Eddy when opponents of Christian Science induced relatives of Mrs. Eddy to claim that she was disabled mentally; United States Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, who had many contacts with Mrs. Eddy while she resided at Concord; William Dana Orcutt of Boston, author and expert on printing, who represented the printer of Mrs. Eddy's writings for many years.

In "The Life of Samuel J. Elder" by his daughter, she has said that people constantly asked him what he thought of Mrs. Eddy, and she has recorded that "he thought her an unusual and brilliant woman" (p. 202). Among the people, not Christian Scientists, who knew Mrs. Eddy, Mr. Elder was one of those who knew her best.

Mrs. Eddy's account of herself and her work, mentioned above, is more informative and more important than any biography. Of the biographies hitherto published, only one (the one by Sibyl Wilbur) was written by a disinterested person. As a disinterested journalist, she contributed a series of articles on Mrs. Eddy to the periodical called Human Life, and afterward revised them for a book. Many years later, The Christian Science Publishing Society acquired this book and now publishes it, but this interested ownership now does not detract from the original value of Sibyl Wilbur's work.

The biography by Milmine was distinctly biased and hostile, and was not, as you have mistakenly repeated, "suppressed at its birth." In fact, this biography was published as articles in a magazine during 1907 and 1908, and was published as a book from 1909 to 1916. Then the publishers sold the copyright and the plates to a Christian Scientist for a small sum, because the demand for this book had been exhausted and because the publishers, as they said, were not proud of having such a book on their list.

The biography by Dakin which you have reviewed is also distinctly biased and hostile. It presents a false picture by what it contains and by what it omits. Its tone is callous and flippant. Mostly, its material is from the Milmine book and from other hostile sources. Apparently the author aimed to avoid everything favorable to his subject. He asked for nothing from anybody representing Mrs. Eddy, and his publishers declined an offer from her church to check his manuscript for accuracy and veracity. In short, the author of this biography does not appear to be either able or disposed to appreciate such a character as Mary Baker Eddy.

The bias of the author in question could be proved by quotations with comments which would fill more than a small volume. For one instance, the following assertion is part of his account of what occurred when Mrs. Eddy passed on: "Mrs. Eddy's officials got her out of the way as quickly and inconspicuously as possible." For this cruel fiction there is no basis nor decent pretext. Mrs. Eddy's passing occurred on a Saturday; her funeral was held on the following Thursday. Her body was kept at her house in the usual way. After the funeral, it was kept in an appropriate vault until it was finally placed in Mt. Auburn Cemetery, where her followers have erected one of the most beautiful and impressive of memorials.

Furthermore, the attendance at Mrs. Eddy's funeral was not, as the author in question mistakenly implies, limited to her servants, the members of her household and officials of her church. It was not even limited to Christian Scientists. Among those present were guests, newspaper men, and pallbearers who were not of her faith. Moreover, there was no reason why Mrs. Eddy's followers should want to get her body out of the way either inconspicuously or quickly. This point can be emphasized by the following statement of two persons, not Christian Scientists, who saw her body.

Dr. George L. West of Newton, called as a medical examiner because there was no attending physician, afterward said, "There was a most unusual expression on her features, a rare expression of perfect tranquillity at the moment of death, which made her, without exaggeration, actually beautiful." B. O. Flower of Boston, author and editor, made a similar statement: "In no other instance have I witnessed on the face of the dead the radiant tranquillity that is the child of faith and love, blended with strength of purpose and a cultured refinement that gave an indefinable beauty to the countenance, even though the eyes were closed." These quotations are from page 207 of the book by Mr. Flower already named in this letter.

The crucial test for all who have engaged in religious work was furnished by Christ Jesus when he said, "Ye shall know them by their fruits." And it is to be observed that all of the disinterested authors who have written about Mrs. Eddy have awarded her a high position in the rating by this test. Thus, the latest disinterested writer (Charles Francis Potter) has said of Mrs. Eddy, "She is the most compelling figure in American religious history" (page 555 of his book above-mentioned).